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POETRY.

A Parent's Prayer.

BY REV. LEONARD WINTHROP.

At this hush'd hour, when all my children sleep,
Here, in thy presence, gracious God, I kneel;
And, while the tears of gratitude I weep,
Would pour the prayer which gratitude must feel:
Parental love! O set thy holy seal
On these soft hearts which thou to me hast sent;
Repeal temptation, guard their better weal;
Be thy pure spirit to their frailty lent,
And lead them in the path their infant Saviour went.

I ask not for them eminence or wealth—
For these, in wisdom's view, are trifling toys;
But occupation, competence and health.
Thy love, thy presence, and the lasting joys
That flow therefrom; the passion which employs
The breasts of holy men; and thus to be
From all that taints, or darkens, or destroys
The strength of principle, forever free;
This is the better boon. O God, I ask of thee.

If these soft feet, which now these feathers press,
Are doom'd the path of ruin soon to tread;
If vice, concealed in her unspotted dress,
Is soon to lure to her polluted bed;
If thy foreseeing eye discerns a thread
Of sable guilt, impelling on their doom:
O spare them not—in mercy strike them dead;
Prepare them for an early welcome tomb,
Nor for eternal blight let my false blossoms bloom.

And teach me, Power Supreme, in their green days,
With meekest skill thy lessons to impart;—
To shun the harlot, and to show the maze
Through which her honeyed accents reach the heart.
Help them to learn, without the bitter smart
Of bad experience, vice to decline;
From treachery, falsehood, knavery may they start.

As from a hidden snake; from lust and wine—
From all the galling pangs with which low scenes combine.
Though Persecution's archers o'er them spread,
Or sickness undermine, consuming slow;
Though they should lead the life their Saviour led,
And his deep poverty be doom'd to know;
Wherever thou shalt order, let them go;
I give them up to thee—they are not mine;
And I could call the swift winds to blow
To bear them from me to the Pole or Line,
To distant lands to plant the Gospel's bleeding shrine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Human Nature.—Instead of alleviating the sorrows of others and laboring to make their path more pleasant, there is a disposition too prevalent, to make mankind miserable and unhappy. Let a word be whispered to the discredit of an individual and it will be repeated a hundred times, with variations and amendments, and come to his ears times without number, to give him pain and sorrow. A good deed is always told in a whisper and in private, while a bad one is proclaimed from the house-tops. Did we realize our own proneness to err, how much more careful would we be of the reputation of our neighbors. We know the sorrow and grief occasioned by having our own failings spread abroad, and what pains we take to hush up our own follies; and why should we not conceal the faults of our neighbors? If we possess real kindness and benevolence in our hearts, we shall be slow to speak of another's failings, but use our endeavors to hide them from the world.

"The generous heart
Should scorn a pleasure which gives others pain."
Though it may please you and a few others,
to detect the faults of a neighbor, remember it gives him pain, and cease from your unrighteous work. Do good and not evil, and you will promote your own happiness and the happiness of others.—Portland Tribune.

The Effect upon the Countenance.—The Times says truly that the amenity of temper has a great effect upon the countenance. It is a foe to wrinkles of all kinds. A woman lately died at Peoria, over seventy years of age, and it is said her face was as smooth and her skin as soft as a young girl's. But she was a quiet, tranquil-hearted creature. Care never troubled her, and she had never been known to frown. Verily, indeed, "How noiselessly falls the foot of Time, When it only treads on flowers."

Plain People.—I cannot understand the importance which certain people set upon outward beauty or plainness. I am of opinion that all true education, such at least as has a religious foundation, must infuse a noble calm, a wholesome coldness, an indifference, or whatever people may call it, towards such-like outward gifts, or the want of them. And who has not experienced of how little consequence they are in fact for the weal or woe of life? Who has not experienced how, on nearer acquaintance, plainness becomes beautified, and beauty loses its charm, exactly according to the quality of the heart and mind? And from this cause I am also of opinion, that the want of outward beauty never disquiets a noble nature, or will be regarded as a misfortune. It never can prevent people from being endearing and beloved in the highest degree. And we have daily proof of this.

Occupation.—No one can be healthy and happy without occupation—some regular employment or profession. The life of an idler is always an unsatisfactory one, and "killing time" is the most laborious of all work.

Old Proverb.—A Spanish proverb says, that the Jews ruin themselves at their pasover, the Moors at their marriage, and the Christians in their lawsuits.

Our Early Companions.—How few of the companions of our early youth do we find accompanying us in the after days of life's journey. Of those who seemed so linked with our first joys and sorrows as to have become almost a part of our own existence, some rise above, and some sink below the course we are pursuing, and if seen are scarcely noticed. Others try the desperate adventure of distant climates, and bankrupt in hopes or ill health, are never again heard of. With some, folly does the work of time; and a few, perhaps, are recognized amongst those who signalize themselves in the feverish strife of politics, or are commemorated as having fallen in some brilliant achievement. We diverge like lines drawn from the same point, pursuing similar directions, but seldom re-uniting. Our permanent connexions are generally formed at a later period, yet the heart still feels something wanting, and, as we look round for it in vain, the happiness of our first affections is magnified by being seen through the purer atmosphere which the morning of careless innocence has cast around them. This may be common-place, but our feelings are all so, it is only in their intenseness or direction that we differ.

Sheridan once wrote—"women govern us—let us try to render them perfect: the more they are enlightened, so much the more shall we be. On the cultivation of the mind of women depends the wisdom of men. 'If it is by women that nature writes on the hearts of men,' people can judge of it as they please." Napoleon said—"The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother." We think if mothers were heeded oftener, there would be more good men in the world than there are at present.

I have generally noticed that infidelity and misanthropy have an affinity for each other, and are often combined in the same heart. But how is man to avoid misanthropy? No man ever became a misanthropist under the smiles of an affectionate wife, and surrounded by a family of ruddy children. These are the tender chains which connect us with the universe; they bind us in harmony with our species; they lead us to feel our need of a protector,—to see the glory and the goodness, and therefore to believe in the existence of a God.

Take no credit to yourself for making virtuous resolutions, and keeping them, when your high resolves were not subject to temptation. We once heard a ragged rascal, hatless and shoeless, declare that he was so well convinced of the injurious tendency of eating oysters and drinking Madeira for supper, that he was resolved neither to touch one or the other. If he did not keep this resolution, the probabilities are that his poverty did.

To Housewives.—A correspondent of the South Western Farmer gives the following recipe for removing grease-spots from clothes, &c. He says: "Will you allow a gentleman of an indefinite age, an admirer of domestic economy, to tell you how to remove grease-spots from your merinos, silks, &c., without injuring their color? Or the cuffs and collars of your husbands' coats can also be cleaned in the same manner; in short, any article that may be desired, but it is more particularly applicable to such as are made up of wool, or of which it forms a part: 'Take the yolk of an egg, entirely free from the white, mix it with a little warm water, (be sure not to scald the egg) and with a soft brush apply the mixture, and rub it on the spot until the grease appears removed or loose. Wash off the egg with moderately warm water, and finally rinse off the whole with clean cold water. Should not all the grease be removed, which may arise from being on a long time, or not sufficiently washed, dry and repeat the operation."

Wounds of Cattle.—The most aggravated wounds of domestic animals are easily cured with a portion of the yolk of eggs mixed in the spirits of turpentine. The part affected must be bathed several times with the mixture, when a perfect cure will be effected in 48 hours.

Snop for Killing Borers in Trees.—S. S. Green, Esq., of East Cambridge, has made an experiment with this article. He has in his garden a fine white ash tree, which was full of these worms, so fatal to our fruit and ornamental trees. He covered every place on the tree which appeared to be wounded by them, with common hard soap, nicely rubbed into the places where the borer seemed to have entered. During the late rains the soap dissolved and penetrated to the worms, and forced them out by scores, causing their death. We think this the best remedy yet discovered for destroying these nuisances to gardens and orchards.

Emigrants prevail to an alarming extent in and about Troy, New York. It is stated that there are many cases within half a mile, and not well enough to attend on the sick.

A Fact.—In a town not a hundred miles off, a small sized man went to the plantation of a certain gentleman who was light in wit, but rather heavy in flesh, with a piece of paper in his hand, folded in a legal form, and known by the abbreviations of "ca. sa." Having found the owner of the mansion in the field, he explained his business, when he was requested to read the *capias*, which commenced as usual: "You are hereby commanded, without delay, to take the body of," &c.

"Humph," said the prisoner, stretching himself upon his back, "I am ready." "Oh, but you don't expect me to carry you in my arms?"

"Certainly, you must take my body, you know. I do not resist the process of the law, understand, but submit with cheerfulness." "Will you wait here until I bring a cart?"

"Can't promise; I may recover my fatigue in the meanwhile." "Well, what must I do?" "You must do your duty." And there he lay immovable until the sheriff left.

Dr. Watts.—It was so natural for Dr. Watts, when a child, to speak in rhyme, that even when he wished to avoid it, he could not. His father was displeased at this propensity, and threatened to whip him if he did not leave off making verses.

One day, when he was about to put his threat into execution, the child burst out into tears, and on his knees, said, "Pray father, do some pity take, And I will no more verses make."

Locusts.—A flight of locusts passed over Bombay and its harbor in November last, several hundred feet above the earth, appearing like a dense cloud floating in the air. From the space of time the mass occupied in passing, it is imagined they extended at least ten miles. Some time in the preceding month, a large body of these insects alighted in the Deccan, about one hundred and fifty miles from Bombay, consuming the vegetation for miles around. Many of the superstitious natives were apprehensive this visitation was a forerunner of a famine or scarcity; but all the crops were housed and a most abundant supply of every kind of grain secured notwithstanding.

Mount Etna.—The number of lives lost in consequence of the late eruption is stated at 143. Most of the victims were foreigners, (including many Englishmen,) who were attracted to the spot by curiosity to witness this phenomenon of nature. The damage done to the fields, vineyards, and cattle, is estimated at a million and a half of ducats.

Gas Light.—In Christ Church, Cincinnati, the light is concentrated at a single focus, and by reflectors thrown over the entire church. This style of lighting, common in Europe, but new here, is said to produce a very fine effect.

The Poor Frenchmen.—"Of nearly 33,000,000 persons in France," says the Reformer, "there are 27,000,000 who do not drink wine: there are 31,000,000 who never taste sugar: there are 20,000,000 who never wear shoes: there are 31,000,000 who never eat meat: there are 18,000,000 who never eat wheat-bread; and, finally, there are 4,000,000 clothed in rags."

The number of journeymen Shoemakers in the United States is estimated at 150,000.

All these (remarks the St. Louis Era) have a deep interest in the protective tariff, for if the shoes made by the pauper labor of Europe were permitted to be introduced, free of duty, nearly all the Shoemakers of the United States would be thrown out of employment. The actual workmen have a deeper interest in the maintenance of a fair protective duty on foreign articles than any other class of people. The heavy establishments of Europe, who hire their workmen at ten cents, could crush all our infant establishments if the protective arm of our Government were withdrawn.

The Gaines Case.—A decision was made a few days ago in the Supreme Court of the United States, on the case in which Gen. Gaines and his wife were plaintiffs, and the executors of Daniel Clark of New Orleans, defendants. A Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post says that the points on which the defendants appealed, have been decided against them. One of the points has been decided *absolutely*, and the two other points with a qualification that requires the cause to go again before the Circuit Court, but which will not probably affect the result. This decision makes the General and his lady the lord and mistress of an immense property, some say fifteen millions of dollars.

Another Shower of Flesh and Blood.—An extraordinary sensation was created in Jersey city on Tuesday week, by the fall of a substance resembling bloody flesh, in places varying from the size of a dime to a twenty-five cent piece.

From the Cincinnati Inquirer.

One drop too much of the Milk of Human Kindness.—An old gentleman with an old wife, and no children, who lived on Longworth-street, in this city, was aroused from his bed one night about four weeks ago, by a loud knocking at the street door. The ancient pair had always manifested a great fondness for children, and not being blessed with any of their own, were on the best terms imaginable with those of their more fortunate neighbors, and whenever a chubby little boy or girl chanced to be in their company, it was stuffed with sweetmeats, and overwhelmed with their unpracticed, and consequently awkward, endearments. The neighbors loved the old couple, because the couple loved their children, and enabled them to save many a Christmas penny that would otherwise have been uselessly buried in the bowels of ginger-bread horses.—And for many squares around the peculiar propensities of the ancient pair furnished inexhaustible material for gossip. This venerable couple had long since committed themselves to the arms of Somnus, on a December night, from which they were disturbed by a loud rap at the street door; the old gentleman did not know what to make of the knock but knew that it made a noise not usually heard in his house at one o'clock in the morning—& so he pinched his wife's ear and asked her what it was. The old lady thought that he had better get up and see. He slipped out of the bed into his slippers and pants, and went down stairs to the door, which he opened, and in it traced a dark shadow on the lighter darkness, a female form with a bundle in her arms. The gentleman asked her what she wanted, & the young lady (for such by her voice she seemed to be,) said she was an unfortunate woman, the modern meaning of which he did not understand—of course. He said he felt sorry for her—read her a brief moral lecture, from memory—and said that Heaven would never desert the virtuous.—The night was cold—the old man was thinly clad—he shivered, and his voice was tremulous, which caused the unfortunate woman to sob, believing that in the goodness of his tender and pitying heart, the old man was weeping too. She had a child—a lovely boy—just five months old; that she was poor; that her seducer, (the old gentleman said oh!) a drunken, heartless villain, on whose head the vengeance of Heaven would one day fall, had returned with a pistol and three bowie knives, like Herod to massacre the innocent—that she escaped while he slept, knew not where to go—a great way off—but was too feeble to carry the child any farther, and said she would bless the old gentleman if he would take it. He was overjoyed—said he would get a light; and was about doing so, when the unfortunate girl faintly shrieked, and said "I hear him coming! Take the poor babe! Bless you!"

Horridly placing the infant in the old man's arms, she started swiftly off, and in a few moments the last echo of her rapid footsteps died away.

The old man closed the door, and hurried up stairs pressing the tender blossom to his bosom. "Wife," cried he, "we've got a little son at last." The old lady was astonished, and wanted to know what meant her ancient lord by we,—as according to her limited ideas of things in general, the introduction of a "young 'un" into the family, was a matter of which she had a right to know something. But this was no time for argument.—The baby was put to bed, and the old lady huggled it to her bosom, "the little dear" expressing its gratitude by a gentle and comfortable grunt, which the old gentleman swore, as he rubbed a match upon the wall, sounded more like pshaw than anything that ever came from the lips of a mortal baby. The candle was lighted, and the happy couple proceeded to an examination of the innocent and long desired sharer of their domestic comforts.

First a blanket was removed—then an old shawl—then a flannel unmentionable—and then—then a handkerchief was raised, and the head of a pig appeared, half choked with a wad of shavings which the "unfortunate woman" had evidently crammed into its mouth to prevent a squeal. The old gentleman, victimized and humbugged, dropped the candle; the old lady jumped out of bed and ran down stairs in a fright; and the little pig roared itself into a warm place and went to sleep. With this disposition of the characters in this ridiculous drama, we drop the curtain.

This actually occurred, and we know the young man who represented the "unfortunate woman," on that eventful night.

Mr. Webster's Recent Speech.—As soon as the decision of the Girard case has been announced by the Supreme Court, the clergymen of all denominations in Washington city intend to hold a convention expressive of their admiration and views of Mr. Webster's recent speech, and request him to give it to them to publish in pamphlet form. An informal meeting has been held, and Mr. Tinkley has been chosen Secretary.

The Princeton.

Her peculiar construction—Her advantages, and great constructive powers as a vessel of War.

We find the following letter, descriptive of the steamer Princeton, in the Washington Spectator. The Princeton has arrived at Washington.

United States Ship Princeton. Philadelphia, Feb. 5, 1864.

Sir—The U. S. ship Princeton having received her armament on board, and being nearly ready for sea, I have the honor to transmit to you the following account of her equipment, &c. The Princeton is a "full rigged ship" of great speed and power, able to perform any service that can be expected from a ship of war. Constructed upon the most approved principles of naval architecture, she is believed to be at least equal to any ship of her class, with her sails. She has an auxiliary power of steam, and can make greater speed than any sea-going steamer or other vessel heretofore built. Her engines lie snug in the bottom of the vessel, out of reach of any enemy's shot, and do not at all interfere with the use of the sails, but can, at any time, be made auxiliary thereto. She shows no chimney, and makes no smoke, and there is nothing in her external appearance to indicate that she is propelled by steam.

The advantages of the Princeton over both sailing ships and steamers, propelled in the usual way, are great and obvious. She can go in and out of port at pleasure, without regard to the force or direction of the wind or tide, or the thickness of the ice. She can ride safely with her anchors in the most open roadstead; and may lie-to in the severest gale of wind with safety. She can not only save herself, but will be able to tow a squadron from the dangers of a lee-shore. Using ordinarily the power of the wind, and reserving her fuel for emergencies, she can remain at sea the same length of time as other sailing ships. Making no noise, smoke, or agitation of the water, (and if she chooses, showing no sail,) she can surprise an enemy. She can at pleasure take her own position, and her own distance from the enemy. Her engines and water wheel being below the surface of the water, safe from an enemy's shot, she is in no danger of being disabled, even if her masts should be destroyed. She will not be at a daily expense for fuel, as other steam ships are. The engines being seldom used, will probably outlast two such ships.—These advantages make the Princeton, in my opinion, the cheapest, fastest, and most certain ship of war in the world. The equipments of this ship are of the plainest and most substantial kind; the furniture of the cabins being made of white pine boards, painted white, with mahogany chairs, tables and side boards, and an American manufactured oil-cloth on the floor.

To economize room, and that the ship may be better ventilated, curtains of American manufactured linen are substituted for the usual and more cumbersome and expensive wooden bulkheads, by which arrangement the apartments of the men and officers may, in an instant, be thrown into one, and a degree of spaciousness and comfort is attained unusual in a ship of her class. The Princeton is armed with two 225 pound wrought iron guns, and twelve 42 pound carronades, all of which may be used at once on either side of the ship. She can consequently throw a greater weight of metal at one broadside than most frigates. The big guns of the Princeton can be fired with an effect terrific and almost incredible, and with a certainty heretofore unknown. The extraordinary effects of the shot were proved by firing at a target; which was made to represent a section of the two sides and deck of a 71 gun ship, and timbered, kneed, planked and bolted in the same manner. This target was 550 yards from the gun.—With the smaller charges of powder, the shot passed through these immense masses of timber, (being 57 inches thick,) tearing it away and splintering it for several feet on each side, and covering the whole surface of the ground, for a hundred yards square, with fragments of wood and iron. The accuracy with which these guns throw their immense shot, (which are three feet in circumference,) may be judged by this, that six shot fired in succession at the same elevation, struck the same horizontal plank in a target more than half a mile distant.

By the application of the various arts to the purposes of war on board the Princeton, it is believed that the art of gunnery for sea-service has, for the first time, been reduced to something like mathematical certainty. The distance to which these guns can throw their shot at every necessary angle of elevation, has been ascertained by a series of careful experiments. The distance from the ship to any object is readily ascertained with an instrument on board, contrived for the purpose by an observation which it requires but an instant to make, and by inspection without calculation. By self-acting locks, the guns can be fired accurately at the necessary elevation, no matter what the motion of the ship may be. It is confidently believed, that this small ship will be able to battle with any vessel, however large, if she is

not invincible against any foe. The improvements in the art of war, adopted on board the Princeton, may be productive of more important results than any thing that has occurred since the invention of gun powder. The numerical force of other navies, so long boasted, may be set at naught. The ocean may again become neutral ground, and the rights of the smallest nations may once more be respected.

All of which, for the honor and defence of every inch of our territory, is most respectfully submitted to the honorable Secretary of the Navy, for the information of the President and Congress of the U. States, by your obedient and faithful servant, R. F. Srockton, Capt. U. S. Navy. To Hon. David Henshaw, Sec'y of the Navy.

Massachusetts.—A Whig State Convention assembled at Boston on the 21st ult.—Hon. Josiah Quincy, jr. of Boston in the Chair. HENRY CLAY was nominated for President, and JOHN DAVIS for Vice President, subject to the decision of the National Convention. Hon. Abbott Lawrence of Boston and Hon. George Hull of Sandisfield were chosen Delegates to the National Convention, with Myron Lawrence of Belchertown and Benjamin Ellis of Carver for substitutes.

The Convention was ably addressed by Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, Myron Lawrence and J. P. T. Dumont of Maine. Unanimity and zeal were thoroughly manifested, and the Convention adjourned in full confidence of an overwhelming victory in November.

New York Town Elections.—The work goes bravely on in New York.—Steuben county has chosen sixteen Whig to six locofoco Supervisors. Last year, three Whig to nineteen loco. Schoharie county has elected Whig Supervisors in the great towns Schoharie and Middleburg,—both usually loco by a heavy vote.

From the La Grange Herald. Heart-rending Incident.—A friend of ours of Herald county, furnishes us with the following particulars of the death of a young man of that county:

FRANKLIN, Ga. Feb. 6, 1864. Mr. Editor:—A most dreadful circumstance happened in this county on the morning of the 3d inst. It appears that a young man by the name of Pinckney Hill, had gone some two or three hours before day on a hunting excursion, and not having retuffed by the next evening, his friends became alarmed and collected a considerable force to make a search for him. After a most diligent search, they found his body under the following circumstances: A large poplar tree, some two feet in diameter, had been felled, under which was found one of the legs of the unfortunate young man. It appeared as though the tree in falling had come in contact with another tree which sloped or bent in an angle from the one that was cut, which caused the one that was felled to rebound in the opposite direction, and by this means caught the young man under it. The leg, when found, had the appearance of having had the bones mashed entirely asunder, and to have had the flesh cut by some sharp instrument.—The party continued their search for the body; and about eighty yards from the place above named, found it. A large knife was found in one of his pockets, upon which was a quantity of blood—leaving no doubt in the minds of those who saw him, but that he had himself taken the knife from his pocket, cut the skin and flesh that held his leg together, and had placed the knife back in his pocket, leaving a portion of his leg under the tree. He then, no doubt, pulled himself by the bushes and underwood to the place where he was found, although a marsh intervened between the two places; no trace of his passage (through it) could be found.

Dreadful Calamity in Connecticut.—The Hartford Courant chronicles a shocking catastrophe which occurred at Bethany, Ct., on Tuesday night. The house of Dr. Spencer of that town, took fire about midnight from a wooden vessel in which ashes had been deposited, and the flames had made great progress before it was discovered; but the doctor succeeded in getting out his wife and three children. Two children, however, still remained in the burning building, and he returned to the rescue; but before he could get out, the floor fell, and he and his children perished together.

Trades and Professions in New York.—Bakers, there are 506; Blacksmiths, 174. Booksellers, 120. Boot and Shoemakers, 1227. Brokers, 435.—Cartmen, 2000. Clergymen, 243. Coffin-warehouses, 46. Commission Merchants, 810. Closet-Warehouses, 35. Dentists, 100. Dry goods Dealers, 1456. Grocers, 1984. Hair Dressers, 267.—Hotels and Taverns, 130. Importers, 1218. Iron Merchants, 85. Lawyers, 830. Milliner Shops, 314. Newspapers, 60. Nurses, 148. Oyster Saloons, 136. Physicians, 737. Porter Houses, 992. Tailors and Clothiers, 780.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Bank of Gettysburg, Sept. 29, 1843.

THE following REAL ESTATE is offered at Private Sale—

No. 1. A Tract of Land, in Mount Pleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Robert Young, Jacob Clapsaddle, and others, on which are erected a

Stone Dwelling-house,
Stone Spring House, and Frame Barn, containing about 151 Acres, neat measure.

No. 2. A Tract of Land, adjoining the above-described Tract, containing about 26 Acres, under fence—occupied by John Rummel.

No. 3. A Tract of Land, in Straban township, adjoining lands of Daniel Custer and others—occupied by Emanuel Kemper, containing 187 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a

Frame Dwelling-house,
and Frame Barn.

No. 4. A Lot containing 2 Acres, more or less, on Baltimore street in the Borough of Gettysburg, on which are erected a two-story

Brick House,
and Frame Back Building, Ice and Bath-houses, and a small Frame Barn, with a Hydrant of Spring water at the Kitchen door—at present occupied by Henry Forry.

Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

J. B. M'PHERSON, Cashier.

Oct. 2.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JACOB HENNER, son of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber—he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same; and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The Executor resides in Hamilton township.

JACOB HENNER, Exr.

Jan. 15.

Doctor C. Ehrmann, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

Office in Chambersburg street, next door to Mr. C. Weaver's Confectionery, also two doors east of Mr. J. A. Thompson's Stage Office, in Gettysburg.

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of this place, and the public generally, and more especially to those who are suffering from Chronic Diseases, and respectfully informs them, that he professes to cure all kinds of

Acute and Chronic Diseases, which are in their nature curable, in a perfect, easy and mild manner. The medicine is administered internally, is pleasant to the taste, and easily taken. His charges will be moderate.

He will visit patients, when called upon, at their respective places of residence, in this place or its vicinity.

Medical consultation can be had daily until 9 o'clock, P. M., unless absent on professional duties.

Gettysburg, Oct. 9.

GOAL! GOAL!!

THE subscriber is now receiving and prepared to supply his former customers and his friends generally, with

ANTHRACITE COAL,
from the celebrated "Lee," "Smith," and "Hallenback" Mines of Wyoming;

Mammoth Vein, & Panther Head,
of Pinegrove; and SHAMOKIN from Sunbury.

These Limestone are invited to call, for they can at all times be furnished with Coal from the different mines enumerated above, on as good terms as can be had at any other place.

BITUMINOUS COAL,

From the Karlsruhe Vein, superior for Blacksmiths, is constantly on hand, and will be sold cheap.

Remember the old-established Coal Yard, adjoining the Rail road, in N. Beaver street.

GEORGE S. MORRIS.

York, Aug. 7.

PROTECTION AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

THE Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, being incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following Board of Managers, viz: Thos. C. Miller, John Moore, David W. McCullough, James Weakly, Wm. Moore, Samuel Gallbraith, Thomas Paxton, A. G. Miller, Philip Spangler, Samuel Woods, Abraham Kurtz, George Brindle, & Scott Cove, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland and Adams Counties to the cheapness of the rates, and the many advantages which this kind of insurance has over any other.

1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the Company, and indemnity against losses which may happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person applying for insurance must give his premium note for the cheapest class at the rate of five per centum, which will be \$50 on the \$1000, for which he will have to pay \$2.50 for five years, and \$1.50 for survey and policy, and no more unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hand will cover, and then no more will be required than a pro rata share. These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated on the same principles.

THOS. C. MILLER, Pres't.

A. G. MILLER, Sec'y.

Feb. 5.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed AGENTS for Adams county:

Wm. W. Paxton, Esq.,
General Agent for Adams County.

James A. Thompson, Gettysburg.

David Ziegler, do.

Dr. Wm. R. Stewart, Petersburg.

Henry Myers, Esq., New Chester.

Henry Mayer, Esq., Abbottstown.

Daniel Comfort, Straban township.

Abraham King, Esq., Huntersdown.

David Blythe, Esq., Millersdown.

Thos. T. Wieman, Ardreville.

Wm. Morrison, Esq., Bendersville.

Dr. D. Mellinger, East Berlin.

THE Fairfield Total Abstinence Temperance Society will meet at the Brick Church in Fairfield, on Saturday the 2d of March, at 1 o'clock. The friends of Temperance and the public generally are invited to attend.

E. R. A. MOORE, Sec'y.

Feb. 19.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

Superior Cooking Stove.

THE attention of the public is respectfully called to S. BENZ'S FARMERS' COOK STOVE, as an article superior to any yet offered to the public for cooking purposes.

It was got up expressly to answer the wants of the farmer, and will not fail to please all who may require a good sized COOK STOVE. One of the many advantages possessed by this stove is that water, apple butter, clothing, &c. can be boiled in a large copper kettle at the same time while cooking is doing for 20 or 30 persons. It is decidedly superior for baking, the heat being completely under the control of the cook, who can apply it to the bottom as well as at the top of the oven, and thus bake with perfect regularity. It is unnecessary to give any further detail of its advantages. Please refer to the

subjoined certificate from Wm. P. Elliot, Esq., of the department of my domestic establishment—Patent Agent, Washington City. Many testimonials equally flattering could be furnished, but this may suffice.

Those who want a superior Cook Stove will do well to try this article. They are warranted or no sale.

Boonshoro Md May 19, 1843.

Washington May 3d, 1843.

To SAMUEL BENZ, Esq.
Dear Sir—I have tried the Cooking Stove that you sent me, and am well pleased with its performance. My expectations are more than realized. I believe it will perform more cooking in less time and with less fuel than any of the various Cooking Stoves that I have tried during twenty five years' connection with the Patent Office. Its merits need only be more generally known to insure its fame throughout the country. I am at length satisfied in the culinary

department of my domestic establishment—Patent Agent, Washington City. Many testimonials equally flattering could be furnished, but this may suffice.

I remain, very respectfully, yours, &c.
WM. P. ELLIOT, Patent Agent.

It is this day appointed J. D. PAXTON & CO. my Agents for the State of Pennsylvania, and for the sale of Territory and otherwise, of my Cook Stoves.

Sept. 17, 1843.

Farmers and Others,

are respectfully informed that the undersigned have now on hand, and are manufacturing the above Stoves, so that they are now prepared to fill all orders with which they may be favored, upon the shortest notice.

J. D. PAXTON & CO.
Caledonia, Franklin Co. Nov. 6.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF ADAMS COUNTY FOR 1843.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.

AGREEABLY to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties to publish a Statement of the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, yearly—We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do REPORT as follows, to wit: From the third day of January, A. D. 1843, until the third day of January, A. D. 1844—both days inclusive:

JAMES A. THOMPSON, Esq. Treasurer and Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams.

DR.	DOLLARS.	CTS.	CR.	DOLLARS.	CTS.
To Cash in hands of Treasurer at settlement, Jan. 2, 1843.	1104	00	By Orders paid out as follows, to wit:		
Outstanding County Tax and Quit Rents at last settlement, 1842.	1104	00	Auditing Public Accounts.	47	00
County Rates and Levies assessed for 1843.	1104	00	Tuition of Poor Children in Union Township.	26	32
Borough of Gettysburg.	817	77	Balance of School fund paid to Union Township.	71	92
Do.	177	00	Road Views.	246	69
Cumberland Township.	829	67	Road Damages to Peter Myers, Huntingdon Township.	25	00
Germany.	411	29	Do. to David Shank, McAllen.	55	00
Berwick.	873	72	Do. to do.	6	00
Huntingdon.	611	88	Do. to David Decher, Franklin.	32	00
Lattimore.	413	50	Do. to Joseph Miller, Mountjoy.	50	00
Hamilton.	917	85	Do. to William Bricker, McAllen.	19	00
Liberty.	453	71	Do. to Henry Eckenrode, Tyrone.	11	00
Hamilton.	675	64	Road Damage Views.	43	08
McAllen.	1052	78	Assessors' Pay.	653	10
Straban.	996	06	Bills of Court Costs.	379	50
Franklin.	966	50	For Seals and fees.	33	19
Conowingo.	667	20	Treasurer of Poor-House.	1166	00
Tyrone.	411	35	Grand Jury and Tip-staves.	296	62
Mountjoy.	515	19	General Jury and Tip-staves.	1289	21
Mountpleasant.	750	76	William Douglass, Commissioner—pay.	136	50
Reading.	721	51	George Baschoar, do.	96	00
Freedom.	206	17	James Patterson, do.	106	50
Union.	608	68	Robert G. Harper, Clerk, do.	200	00
	13,229	33	Directors of the Poor, do.	60	00
			D. M'Henry, Court-crier, do.	90	50
			Francis Broom, Sheriff for keeping prisoners.	232	20
			Public Printing and Blanks.	161	25
			Prothonotary, Recorder and Clerk of Sessions—fees.	110	10
			Dr. D. Horner, Coroner—fees on inquests.	62	29
			Postage Stationery, &c. for Commissioners' Office.	17	75
			Officers of Spring Elections—pay.	312	73
			Officers of General Elections—pay.	401	82
			Robert Black, last payment on Middle-creek bridge.	236	33
			Repairs of Middle-creek Bridge.	145	56
			Painting, glazing, and other repairs to Public Buildings.	77	04
			William King, indexing Books in Recorder's Office.	411	25
			Amos Maginly, indexing Books in Prothonotary's Office.	376	25
			Amos in Tax, returned.	18	99
			Quit Rents refunded to George Wampler.	34	20
			Administering Oaths to Sheriff and Commissioners.	1	12
			Repairs to Prison.	13	07
			Cooking-stove for Prison.	55	00
			Wood for Prison.	69	62
			Do. for Court-house.	4	37
			Francis Broom, Sheriff, conveying prisoners to Philadelphia.	71	00
			Jacob Bushey, serving Rule of Court in 1841.	6	41
			Jas. Patterson, Esq. for copy of Purdon's Digest purchased by him.	6	50
			J. D. Banner, mending Press in Prothonotary's Office.	5	00
			Dr. D. Horner, medical attendance on Prisoners.	6	75
			Constables' fees for imprisoning vagrants.	17	41
			J. B. M'Henry, interest on Note.	30	00
			J. B. M'Henry, do.	18	64
			John H. M'Chellan, Note and interest.	244	91
			Wm. Douglass, Note.	300	00
			Francis Broom, Sheriff, summoning Jurors for 1843.	67	75
			Collectors' fees.	511	65
			Exonerations to Collectors.	375	80
			Certificates of Constables' Returns.	65	08
			Outstanding Tax in hands of Collectors.	9132	02
			Outstanding Rent due by H. J. Schreiner.	30	00
			Treasurer's Commission.	188	71
			Balance in hands of Treasurer.	300	11
				\$22,589	97

July Verdicts paid by Sheriff for the year 1843.

Cash received from John Bushey, for straw sold, 2 05
Do. from James Robinson, for do. 2 05
Do. from N. Bushey, Esq. for do. 3 00
Do. from G. Baschoar, Esq. for materials of old bridge, 21 00
Do. from David Shriver, Ex'r of Jacob Keller, Esq. deceased, 20 51
Rent due by Henry J. Schreiner, 30 00

\$22,589 97

The Outstanding County Tax appears to be in the hands of the following Collectors, viz:

Years.	Collectors.	Townships.	Amount.
1840.	George Beck.	Borough.	115 07
1841.	Michael Hoffman.	McAllen.	166 65
1842.	Jacob Martin.	Berwick.	196 37
	Wm. Leach.	Huntingdon.	59 93
	Alexander Harbaugh.	Hamilton.	378 44
	Samuel London.	Liberty.	29 05
	Samuel Birkholder.	McAllen.	218 57
	Amos Myers.	Tyrone.	51 52
	James Lockhart, sen'r.	Mountpleasant.	231 01
	Jacob Hildebrand.	Reading.	71 88
1843.	John Jenkins.	Borough.	172 67
	George Groun.	Cumberland.	750 25
	Frederick Buthger.	Germany.	271 26
	Joseph Kepner.	Berwick.	403 72
	Peter Miller.	Huntingdon.	256 88
	Jacob Grist.	Lattimore.	215 80
	Joseph J. Kertz.	Hamilton.	722 88
	Geary Wortz.	Liberty.	166 33
	George H. Binder.	Hamilton.	529 61
	Henry Koser.	McAllen.	766 78
	Christian Rindlaub.	Straban.	381 39
	David Chamberlain.	Franklin.	370 50
	George Slagle.	Conowingo.	472 20
	Jesse Kline.	Tyrone.	291 35
	John Bower.	Mountjoy.	291 86
	David Zuck.	Mountpleasant.	535 76
	Valentine Hollinger.	Reading.	367 45
	James McCleary.	Freedom.	96 17
	Jacob Sell.	Union.	438 68
			\$9,172 02

*Since paid in full. †Since paid in part.

IN TESTIMONY that the foregoing Statement of RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, exhibited at the Office of the

Treasurer of said County, is a correct and true Copy, as taken from and compared with the Originals remaining in the Books of this Office—We have hereunto set our Hands, and affixed the Seal of our said Office, at Gettysburg, the third day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

George Baschoar, James Patterson, Peter Diehl, Commissioners.

ATTEST—Robert G. Harper, County Clerk.

THE HONORABLE THE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF ADAMS COUNTY, PA.

WE, the undersigned, being duly elected Arrangors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, and having been sworn or affirmed agreeably to law, REPORT the following to be a general statement of said Accounts, from the third day of January, A. D. 1843, until the third day of January, A. D. 1844—both days inclusive:—

JAMES A. THOMPSON, Esq. Treasurer, & the Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams.

To Cash in hands of Treasurer at settlement, Jan. 2, 1843.

Outstanding County Tax and Quit Rents at last settlement, 1842.

County Rates and Levies assessed for 1843.

July Verdicts paid by Sheriff for the year 1843.

Cash received from John Bushey, for straw sold.

Do. from James Robinson, for do.

Do. from N. Bushey, Esq. for do.

Do. from G. Baschoar, Esq. for materials of old bridge.

Do. from David Shriver, Executor of J. Keller, Esq. deceased.

Rent due by H. J. Schreiner.

\$22,589 97

By money paid on Commissioners' Orders.

Outstanding Tax.

Collectors' per centage.

Exonerations to Collectors.

Outstanding Rent due by H. J. Schreiner.

Certificates of Constables' Returns.

Treasurer's Commission.

Balance in hands of Treasurer.

\$22,589 97

WE, the undersigned, Arrangors of the County of Adams, Pennsylvania, elected and sworn pursuant to law, do REPORT, that we met, did audit, settle and adjust according to law, the Account of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, commencing on the third day of January, 1843, and ending on the third day of January, 1844—both days inclusive:—That said Account, as stated above, and entered of record in Settlement-book in the Commissioners' Office of Adams County, is correct; and that we find a balance due to the County of Adams, by JAMES A. THOMPSON, Esq. Treasurer of said County—in Cash, the sum of Three Hundred Dollars and Eleven Cents; and in Outstanding Taxes, the sum of Nine Thousand One Hundred and Thirty-two Dollars and Two Cents.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, at the Office of the Commissioners of Adams County, at Gettysburg, our place of settling Public Accounts, the third day of January, A. D. 1844.

Daniel Comfort, Martin Newman, Auditors.

February 5, 1844

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves as partners in the practice of the Law, and may be at all times, consulted at their Office in York street, one door west of the bank, and adjoining the Prothonotary's Office.

JAMES COOPER.
WM. M'CHERRY.

May 8.

\$10,000 REWARD.

Reuben B. Houghton's Improvement on the

FRANKLIN COOKING STOVE,

CONSISTING IN

The arrangement of the turning grate for changing the position of the fire in combination with the vertical plate and damper for changing the draft.

THE subscriber, having purchased the

above Stove in the County of Adams, takes this method of informing the public, that he has now in process of construction a number of them, to which their attention is invited. He can at all times be found either at his Plough manufactory, east end of York street, or at Kurtz's hotel, Gettysburg, Pa.

This Stove requires only to be known to become a universal favorite, and acknowledged to be superior to any Cooking Stove now in use.

It economizes fuel and labor to a degree entirely unprecedented, and it performs its work in the most satisfactory manner. Its perfect and complete adaptation to all the purposes for which a Cooking stove can be used, can hardly fail to introduce it into every kitchen, in which economy is studied, and good and expeditious cooking is desired.

At one and the same time, baking, boiling, roasting, stewing, &c. may be going on.

The undersigned deems it unnecessary to append a long string of recommendations, as he is confident the article will best recommend itself. Those desiring to purchase may have a stove put up, and if after a fair trial, they do not approve of it, or find it truly to answer the description, it will be removed without charge.

The great saving



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, March 4th, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

The "Columbian Magazine" for March, has been received. It is beautifully embellished, and its contents highly interesting.

Tavern Licenses.

Applicants for Tavern Licenses are reminded that their notices must be published three weeks—the last insertion to be ten days before the meeting of the Court.

Clay Clubs.

In every section of the country, the Whigs are organizing for the contest and forming Clay Clubs. They appear to be as enthusiastic, if not more so, than in 1840: and the good cause is "going ahead" as rapidly as the warmest friend of Henry Clay could desire.

The Whigs of Adams are rather behind their neighbors in this display; but we give fair notice to all around, that they must look out sharply, if "the Young Guard" does not yet outstrip them in bold and noble daring. Her banner is now unfurled, and will be found in the front rank of the moving hosts.

By a notice in today's paper, it will be seen that a meeting will be held on Friday evening with a view to form a Clay Club in Gettysburg. Our citizens are alive to the matter; and we expect a fair beginning will then be made for a complete and thorough organization.

Meeting at Petersburg.

We observe in the last "Star," (the proceedings not having been furnished us for publication,) that a large Whig meeting has been held at Petersburg (Y. Springs) preparatory to forming a Clay Club; and that another meeting is to be held on Saturday next, to complete the arrangement. We are delighted to find this spirited movement by our friends of the lower end.

Whigs, Look out!

A circular issued by the Locofoco members of the Legislature, and sent to all parts of the State, has lately been discovered, and is published in the Philadelphia Forum. It urges strongly on "the party" to turn out and secure the Judges and Inspectors on Friday week, by electing which they will have "the vantage ground" at the fall elections. It is well to learn wisdom even from an enemy. Whigs of Adams! be on the look-out, and defeat this secret maneuver of the enemy! Show them that you cannot be caught slumbering at your posts, when an important battle is to be fought! From this time forward, let not the least advantage be had by your opponents—but on every occasion, display your strength, and meet them with all your armor on!

Mr. Cooper's Resolutions.

Are still before the House of Representatives. On Tuesday last, Mr. Cooper again took the floor, and went ably and at length into a support of his resolutions, replying to the arguments of the various gentlemen who had spoken in opposition. The correspondent of the United States Gazette says, "he has made clean work of it." The subject was then postponed for the present. But little of interest was done in the Legislature during the past week. Two reports, one from the majority, and a counter one from the minority, of the select committee in relation to the Tariff, have been made in the Senate, and were ordered to be printed.

Great Whig Convention.

It is stated that there were about 8,000 delegates at the Whig Convention which met at Columbus, Ohio, on the 23d of February, and nominated MONROE BARTLEY, of Richmond county, for Governor. It was a most enthusiastic gathering of the Buckeyes. They are all alive and panting for the contest.

The election for a member of Congress in Allegheny county, is to take place on the 15th inst. Our friends are all awake, and ready for the fight.

On our first page will be found a description of the steamer Princeton, (on board of which the late lamentable accident happened,) and a graphic detail, by its commander, of its powers as a vessel of war.

The 21st Rule.

The House of Representatives of the U. States, during the past week, has been very warmly engaged in discussing and voting upon the rules of the House, principally in regard to retaining or rescinding the 21st Rule. There was a great shifting of votes and dodging the question; but finally, on Wednesday evening, the question was settled for the present, by laying the whole matter on the table, thus virtually retaining in force the Rules as they now exist. The vote was 88 to 87. Mr. Adams has given notice that he will call up the matter again.

Slavery.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on Monday last, the following resolutions were adopted, the first one 151 to 4—and the second 128 to 15.

Resolved, That Congress has no power, under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States; and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution.

Resolved, That all efforts of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are

calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Awful Catastrophe.

In the preceding page will be found an account (which we issued in an extra on Friday morning) of the late melancholy event on board the Princeton. On Thursday the President announced the death of his two Secretaries by Message to Congress. Both Houses adopted resolutions and appointed committees to make preparations for the funeral; and adjourned over until Monday.

Both Houses of the Maryland Legislature adjourned also.

The persons instantly killed were Hon. A. P. Upshur, of Virginia, Secretary of State; Hon. T. W. Gilmer, of Va. Secretary of the Navy; Hon. Virgil Maxcy, of Md. formerly Charge d'Affaires to Belgium; Commodore Beverly Kennon, Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing; Col. Gardner, of New York; and a colored servant of the President, aged about 15. Eleven seamen were injured—all of whom, it is thought, will recover.

Mr. Upshur has left a wife and daughter; Mr. Gilmer, a wife and eight children—the eldest but 15; Com. Kennon, a wife and several children; Mr. Maxcy, a wife and children; and Col. Gardner two daughters, who have been the belles of the city.

The wounded persons are generally better. Mr. Benton was only stunned, as also Judge Phelps, Mr. Strickland, and others. A piece of the gun, weighing about two pounds, passed through the hat of Mr. Tyson, assistant Post-master General, about two inches from his skull.

The number of hair-breadth escapes were numerous. Miss Woodbury had her face all sprinkled with blood from the killed; and Judge Wilkins narrowly escaped. He had taken his stand by the side of Gov. Gilmer, and perceiving the gun was about to be fired, exclaimed, "Though Secretary of War, I don't like this firing, and believe that I shall run." So saying, he retreated, suiting the action to the word, and was saved.

The President and his family, with a large number of ladies and gentlemen in the cabin, were about to go on deck, when a gentleman remarked that one of the ladies would give a toast, and they must wait for it, which they consented to do; and thus probably many lives were saved.

The scene on deck, after the accident, was most heart-rending. Mrs. Gilmer and the two daughters of Col. Gardner were on board, and also the daughter of Mr. Upshur, and several of the family of Com. Kennon. They were all brought to the city in a state bordering on distraction.

Capt. Stockton is not seriously injured. The remains of the six victims of this awful disaster were conveyed in hearses to the President's house, where they would remain until Saturday, on which day the funeral would take place, at 11 o'clock. The sad event has cast a general gloom over the City of Washington.

The following is the Message of the President above alluded to.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I have to perform the melancholy duty of announcing to the Houses of Congress, the death of the Hon. A. P. UPSHUR, late Secretary of State, and the Hon. THOMAS W. GILMER, late Secretary of the Navy. This melancholy occurrence transpired on board the United States Ship of War—the Princeton,—on yesterday about half after four o'clock in the evening, and proceeded from the explosion of one of the big guns of that ship.

The loss which the Government and the country have sustained by this deplorable event, is heightened by the death, at the same time and by the same cause, of several distinguished persons and valuable citizens.

I shall be permitted to express my great grief at an occurrence which has thus suddenly stricken from my side two gentlemen upon whose advice I so confidently relied in the discharge of my arduous task of administering the office of the Executive Department, and whose services at this interesting period were of such vast importance.

In some relief of the public sorrow which must necessarily accompany this most painful event, it affords me much satisfaction to say that it was produced by no carelessness or inattention on the part of the officers or crew of the Princeton, but must be set down as one of those casualties which to a greater or less degree attend upon every service, & which are invariably incident to the temporal affairs of mankind. I will also add that it in no measure detracts in my estimation from the value of the improvement contemplated in the construction of the Princeton, or from the merits of the brave and distinguished Commander and protector.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, Feb. 29, 1844.

The following are the remarks of Mr. River, in the Senate on announcing the lamentable catastrophe.

The feeling of the Senate must have anticipated any remarks which I can make upon the awful calamity which occurred yesterday, and which has made this day, with all its unearthly brightness, one of the darkest days in the national calendar.

Resolved, That all efforts of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are

was there a day marked in its progress by such startling and astounding events, opening as it did in the midst of hilarity and national pride and congratulations, and closing in scenes of heart-rending woe.

It was my sad fortune to be present, and a witness of these scenes, and if I had language to describe them, yet the power of speech would fail me.

I have risen to suggest to the Senate the suspension upon this sad occasion, of its ordinary business. It has fallen upon my State to have two of her citizens cut down, and removed from the service of their country; and another of her sons, a gallant officer of the Navy, has fallen upon a deck, which, under other circumstances, he might have illustrated with his valor.

Mr. President, let us bow beneath this affliction of Providence. Let us lay to heart the solemn lesson so imperatively read to us yesterday, that "in the midst of life we are in death." With this lesson in view let us keep before us our eternal as well as our temporal duties.—Let this deep and national calamity serve to bind us closer together. Let us put aside all bitterness—all wrath and evil speaking, and when we come together again let us feel that this chastening stroke of Providence has made us better citizens and better men.

The following Resolutions were passed in the House of Representatives on Thursday:

Resolved, That this House has heard with deep sorrow of the dreadful catastrophe which occurred yesterday on board the United States ship of war Princeton, when many valuable lives were lost, and by which, amongst others, the Hon. Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of State, and the Hon. Thomas W. Gilmer, Secretary of the Navy, met a sudden and awful death.

Resolved, That the House will manifest its respect for the memory of the late distinguished Secretaries of the State and of the Navy, and its sympathy for their bereaved families, by attending their funerals in a body.

Resolved, As a further mark of respect to the deceased, and to manifest our sense of this most melancholy and afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence, that this House will transact no legislative business until after the funeral obsequies of the deceased shall have been performed.

Resolved, That the House will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to join with a Committee of the Senate to make preparations for the funeral.

Resolved, That this House do now adjourn until Monday next.

In opening the Boston Courier yesterday afternoon a paragraph met our eye which commenced thus:

Accounts from Washington lead us to believe that there will be no further changes in the Cabinet at present. Mr. Upshur, it is said, will remain in the State Department.

How forcibly were we reminded by it of the uncertainty of human calculations and human life. On the day after its publication, and before the Courier had reached Washington, the seats of two distinguished members of the Cabinet—one of whom was designated by name—were made vacant by a catastrophe as sudden as it was fearful and melancholy!—*Balt. Amer.*

Several of the clergymen of the city of Washington preached very able discourses on Sunday last against duelling. Among the number were the Rev. Mr. Sampson, of the Baptist Church, the Rev. Mr. Bullfinch, of the Unitarian Church, and the Rev. Mr. Tinsley, Chaplain to the House of Representatives.

The grand Jury of the city of Washington, it is stated, are actively engaged in the investigation of all the circumstances connected with the late duel; and subpoenas have been issued, under the authority of the Court, upon all persons supposed to have any knowledge of this affair.—*Amer.*

An escaped Slave from Louisiana arrived in Boston last week, having travelled on foot the entire distance. A companion who started with him, died in a state of exhaustion and fatigue before they got as far as Baltimore. They travelled through the woods and by retired ways, and suffered much from laceration of their feet. The one who reached Boston, in a state of hunger and fatigue, was very shy, and would not trust himself in any kind of vehicle, even with those who were disposed to give him assistance. Nor would he go into a store to obtain something to eat. He was directed to the house of one of our clergymen, says the Bunker Hill Aurora, who kindly gave him some food and assisted him on his way.

Delaware.—We perceive that the Locofocos of Delaware have concluded not to send any delegates to the Baltimore Convention. That is right, certainly.—Why should they send, when all are going to the Whig Convention? It is said that the Whigs of that patriotic Commonwealth will cut loose the whole State, land and stream, and go down to Baltimore *boldly and bravely*, as the western people say, by way of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. Of course, then, the few Locos will go with them, share the triumph, and partake the gale. We really should not be much astonished if, by next May, every man, woman, and child, of the old Blue Hen's Chickens, should be for Clay, our brother Harker, of the Gazette, not excepted, he having recently got married—a proof that he thinks well.—*U. S. Gazette.*

The Pork pecking and curing houses of Mr. Joseph Miller, at Terre-haute, Indiana, were consumed by fire on the 19th ult. A large stock of meat was destroyed. Loss, about \$27,000—of which Mr. J. D. Early (with some eastern partners) will lose about \$30,000, and Mr. J. Miller about 6,000. No insurance.

It is stated that by the arrival of the Hibernia, advice from Rome has been received that the Right Rev. Bishop Eccleston, of Baltimore, has been nominated Metropolitan Bishop of the United States; Bishop Benedict Fenwick, of Boston, Bishop Hughes, of New York, Bishop Purcell of Ohio, and Bishop Leblanc of New Orleans, are to be made Arch Bishops.

Defalcation.—The N. Y. Tribune of Wednesday says: "We have from our Special Correspondent a Washington rumor that an eminent Tyler functionary of this city is a defaulter to the tune of \$200,000! (John Tyler, it will be recollected, boasted in his last Message that none of his subordinates were defaulter.) We do not feel justified in calling names (though others will doubtless do so) until we have more positive advices, but we may state that the individual alluded to is not connected with the Collectors of revenue. More anon."

Kentucky and Texas.—In the House of Representatives of the State of Kentucky, on the 17th ultimo, Mr. Wickliffe offered a Preamble and Resolutions, giving a history of Texas, and declaring it to be the policy of this Government to take that Republic into the Union.

Mr. W. advocated the annexation at length, and was replied to by Mr. Graves, who, at the conclusion of his speech, moved to lay the preamble on the table, which was carried by a vote of 50 to 39.

The South Carolina papers say that the chivalry of the State are preparing for battle in 1844. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, thinks that such battles as theirs require no other preparation than a good greasing of the heels.

The Whigs of Lebanon had a glorious celebration on the 22d. Mr. Cooper of Adams, and Mr. Thompson of Bucks, both members of the House of Representatives, were present and delivered addresses on the occasion.

The mails from Maryland miss the Locofoco country papers unaccountably! Some of them hardly appear to know that there is a State between Delaware and Virginia! The Whig journals have better luck.—*Tribune.*

The recent unprecedented Whig victory in Maryland, is hailed with every demonstration of enthusiasm by the Whigs of the Union. Meetings have been held in a number of States, and resolutions congratulatory of the triumph in that State passed by acclamation.

The Oakland County Clay Club, of Pontiac, Michigan, advertise for a building 3,000 feet square, with seats for singers, to hold their meetings in. They have tried successively all the large rooms in the place, and had to adjourn from one to another for want of room—and they had not heard from Maryland, either, when they advertised.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser states that the quantity of grain pouring into the Western ports, is beyond all precedent. Chicago, Michigan city, and Milan have now in store 600,000 bushels, with every prospect of a further increase.

The Philadelphia custom house is doing the best business at present it has done for years. For the last two weeks the duties have averaged \$40,000 per day!

POSTSCRIPT.

Death of a Member of Congress.

Gen. HENRY FRICK, a member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, died at Washington on Friday last. He has been ill for some time.—His remains were taken to his late residence (Northumberland county), for interment. Gen. F. was in his 50th year.

Mr. NELSON, Attorney General, has been deputed by the President, to act as Secretary of State, until a successor to Mr. Upshur is appointed; and Com. WARRINGTON, as Secretary of the Navy, until a successor to Mr. Gilmer is appointed.

The Funeral of the late deceased persons at Washington, was to take place on Saturday. From the programme of the procession, we should judge it would be most imposing. The wounded are doing better. The cases of but two are now critical.

What an eventful three years the past have been. A President dead—three members of the Cabinet dead, and two of them by violent means. The change seems hardly less remarkable when it is remembered that there have been already NINETEEN members of Mr. Tyler's Cabinet, and two places now remain vacant.

Animal Magnetism vs. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—The following, although it may appear a little humorous to some, is not the less worthy of publication, and is the theory of Magnetism true or false, it shows it is sometimes productive of much good.

Dear Sir—One circumstance has greatly helped the sale of the Balsam of Wild Cherry here. A young lady was magnetized, and requested to prescribe for her father, who has an affection of the lungs. She said there was a medicine at Hough's accompanied with a small book, that would help him. It was the Balsam of Wild Cherry. He took it, and it cured him. She has since prescribed it for another, who has taken it with the same result.

Yours Ac. HOUGH & BRIDGES.
P. S. Hough & Bridges are heavy druggists at Syracuse, to whom we refer the curious. The above excellent Medicine is for sale in Gettysburg, at the Drug and Book Store of G. H. BUTLER.

The Hon. John Leeds, formerly United States Senator for Maryland, died a few days since, at his residence in Easton. (Md.) aged sixty-five.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday last, by Rev. J. C. Watson, Col. ROBERT COBEAN, of Cumberland township, to Miss NANCY M'CLURE M'LENNIX, daughter of Capt. Victor M'Ilhenny, of Franklin township.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. D. Clark, Mr. JOHNSTON HILL, of Liberty township, to Miss ELIZABETH WITHEROW, of Hamilton township.

On the 27th ult. by the same, Mr. ANDREW THOSTLE, to Miss SARAH COORSE—both of this county.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. John G. Fritchey, Mr. HENRY ALBERT, to Miss REBECCA ANN CROONIS—both of Hampton.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Sechler, Mr. BARNEY SNADDER, (of Frederick,) to Miss MARY KERN—both of this county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. SAMUEL LORA to Miss ELIZABETH DITTENHAFFER—both of this county.

On the 13th ult. by the Rev. John Ulrich, Dr. RUBEN HOOVER, of Shippensburg, to Miss KEZIAH SMITH, of Adams county.

On the 22d ult. by the same, Mr. JACOB MCANS, to Miss MARIA THOMAS—both of Adams county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. JONATHAN BOWER, to Miss MARY MILLER—both of Adams county.

DEATHS.

At Bellefonte, Pa., on the 27th of February, Doctor DANIEL DUBOIS, formerly of this county, aged 59 years.

OBITUARY.

Communicated.

DIED, after a short but painful illness, at her own residence, in Mountjoy township, Adams county, on Sunday evening, the 25th ult. Mrs. ANN LITTLE, widow of Mr. Andrew Little, sen deceased, aged 84 years 1 month and 7 days. On Tuesday, the 27th, her remains were conveyed to the tomb at the White Church, accompanied by a large number of friends and relatives, where a consoling discourse was delivered by Rev. E. V. GEHARR. We have great consolation in the death of this aged mother. She died in the faith of Jesus Christ, and the merits of his atoning blood; and in the hope of a glorious resurrection, the smile of reconciliation sits upon her brow, and well may we say with the poet,

"Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are,
While on his breast she lean'd her head,
And breathed her last out sweetly there."

She passed away as calm as the noonday sun; and we thank God for the pious friends who ministered to her wants upon her dying bed, and all those who knelt at her bedside to supplicate a throne of grace in her behalf, and offered consolation to her departing soul.

One circumstance has been somewhat singular: having lived all her days nearly upon the same spot, during 52 years of which she raised 11 children, all of whom she saw married, and never had a death in her own family, her two eldest daughters being the first who died, upwards of 50 years. She has now left 9 living children, 66 grand children, 54 great grand children, and one great great grand child, who deeply mourn her loss.

A. E. H.

Rally! Freeman! Rally!!

A MEETING of the HARRISON DEMOCRATS, of all those who are in favor of equal rights and the protection of American labor and industry, and opposed to a revival of the VAN BUREN Sub Treasury and Standing Army, and who wish to see Pennsylvania relieved from taxation by receiving her share of the public lands—will be held at the public house of Mr. James McCosh, on Friday evening the 8th of March inst. at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of taking preliminary measures for the formation of a CLAY Club for the Borough of Gettysburg and its vicinity.

Let every freeman who prizes his rights and desires the redemption of his country, attend if practicable.

The gallant Maryland Line has gloriously opened the campaign of 1844, and Pennsylvania must not be backward in the race of honor. Come one, come all! and over the grave of the lamented HARRISON, let us resolve to finish the work so well begun in 1840.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

March 4.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed to public Sale, on Saturday the 23d day of March, inst. on the premises,

Two Lots of Ground,

situate in Mummasburg, Franklin township, Adams county, fronting on the Turnpike Road, adjoining lots of Henry W. Wimer, and bounded by an alley in the rear, and on the northwest.

The improvements are a two-story FRAME WELSH-BOARDED

Dwelling House,

and Log Barn, with a never-failing well of water.

Also—At the same time and place,

A Tract of Mountain

Land,

situate in Menallen township, adjoining lands of Henry Eichinger and others, covered with Chestnut and Chestnut Oak Timber.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m. of said day. Attendance given and terms made known by

JACOB SHANK,

Adm'r of Isaac Boyer, dec'd.

By the Court,

D. C. BRINKERHOFF, Clerk.

March 4.

IF THE HOUSE and LOTS are not sold on said day, they will be offered for RENT, for one year from the 1st of April next, at Public Vendue, at the above time and place.

In the Matter

OF the intended application of JOHN A. DAVIS, for License to keep a Public House, in the Town of Littlestown, Germany township, Adams county, Pa. it being an Old Stand.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Germany township, do certify, that we are well acquainted with the above petitioner, JOHN A. DAVIS, that he is a man of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that said Tavern proposed to be kept, is necessary to accommodate strangers and travellers.

Daniel Crouse, Henry Shriver,
R. S. Paxton, William Lousinger,
Joseph Jink, John A. M'Sherry,
W. Gwinn, D. King,
Jacob Wintrobe, Ephraim Swope,
J. A. North, James M'Sherry,
March 4. 31

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	95 to 1 00
Wheat,	53 to 54
Rye,	38 to 40
Corn,	29 to 30
Oats,	5 25 to 5 50
Cloverseed,	3 00 to 4 75
Beef Cattle,	

POOR-HOUSE ACCOUNT.

JAMES MAJOR, Esq., Treasurer, in Account with the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of the County of Adams, for the year ending the 1st of January, 1844.

DR.

1843. To balance in Treasurer's hands on last settlement,	DOLLS. CTS.
Jan. 25. To order on Jas. A. Thompson, Esq. County Treasurer,	500 00
Feb. 23. " Order on do. do.	500 00
June 1. " Order on do. do.	500 00
July 21. " Order on do. do.	500 00
Aug. 25. " Order on do. do.	200 00
" 31. " Order on do. do.	1000 00
Nov. 16. " Order on do. do.	500 00
Nov. " Order on do. do.	466 00
Dec. 2. " Order on do. do.	300 00
	\$5071 57

CR.

By Cash paid as follows:

For bills of Merchandize,	828
Groceries,	384
Drugs and Medicines,	53
Grain and Flour,	544
Pork and Beef,	865
Mechanics' Bills,	202
Harvest hands,	50
Printing Accounts, &c.	38
Rails and Posts,	4
Cutting Wood,	6
Lime and Plaster,	16
Support of out door paupers,	549
Funeral expenses of do.	47
Executing orders,	17
Steward's Salary,	200
Physician's Salary, and seven Obstet- ric cases,	128
Clerk's Salary,	40
Extra service of Directors,	30
Male Hirelings,	181
Female do.	140
Debt paid to Lancaster county,	6
Payment of Bond for Land,	486
Payment of Interest on Bond,	65
Payment of interest to Treasurer,	
Sammuel Cobean for sundry expenses,	-
Cider and Apples,	3
Debt to Cumberland county,	5
Treasurer's Salary,	3

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Baltimore Clipper.

Evening Prayer.

Oh! 'tis a holy, hallow'd sight,
Amid earth's sin and care,
The gathering of a household band,
Around one hearth in prayer.
The innocence of each gentle tone,
And the fervor of each fervent prayer,
And the voice of each spirit free
Up with that evening hymn.

Manhood and age and infancy,
Each at the solemn shrine,
Bow down their heads unto the dust,
And worship at one shrine.
We hear upon the passing breeze,
The earnest supplicant prayer,
And conscience tells to waiting hearts
Of sin, that peace is there.

Peace of the lowly, pure in heart,
In cot or lofty dome,
Who end a day well spent in praise,
Unto the holy throne,
Sweeter than tones of harp or lute,
Come on the angel's air,
Upon the ear of Jesus' folk,
That humble evening prayer!

EMILY.

The Native Races of North America.

The Esquimaux, inhabiting all the Arctic shores of America, says a recent voyager, have doubtless originally spread from Greenland, which was peopled from northern Europe, but their neighbors, the Loucheux of Mackenzie River, have a clear tradition that their ancestors migrated from the westward, and crossed an arm of the sea. The language of the latter is entirely different from that of the other known tribes who possess the vast region to the Northwest, a line drawn from Churchill, on Hudson's Bay across the Rocky Mountains, to New Caledonia. These, comprehending the Chipewyans, the Copper Indians, the Beaver Indians of Peace River, the Dogrib and Hare Indians of Mackenzie River, and Great Bear Lake, the Thucanes, Nahanes, and Dahadinnehs of the Mountains, and the Carriers of New Caledonia, all speak dialects of the same original tongue.

Next to them succeed the Crees, speaking another distinct language, occupying another great section of the continent, extending from Lesser Slave Lake through the woody country on the side of the Saskatchewan River, by Lake Winnipeg to York Factory, and from thence round the shores of Hudson and James Bays, South of the Arctic parallel, the circles of affinity contract, but are still easily traced. The Carriers of New Caledonia, like the people of Hindostan, used till lately to burn their dead: a ceremony in which the widow of the deceased, though not sacrificed as in the latter country, was compelled to continue beating with her hands upon the breast of the corpse while it slowly consumed on the funeral pile, in which cruel duty she was often severely scorched.

Statures in Different Countries.—In the United States, 6 feet is a very common height for men, though the average is not above five feet 9. In England the average is one or two inches less. Four and a half feet is the common height of the Esquimaux, Laplanders & Siberians. In China 5 feet is the medium stature. In Patagonia, 4 feet is said to be the common height of men, and 6 feet 2 or 3 inches of women; this, however, has been disputed, though all navigators who have been favored with a sight of them, agree that there are giants among them. In America, men appear to be taller, if not more robust, than those of the same latitude on the eastern continent.

A Short Romance.—Some years ago, in one of the most beautiful of the West India islands, there lived an old French gentleman and his only daughter—a charming creature of sweet sixteen. A young Spaniard who had an estate near by became enamored of the sweet Pamela, and she, yielding to his passionate importunities, consented to run off with him. They were not married, and in a month or two he left the almost heart-broken girl to the withering sneers of a heartless world. She dared not see her father, for she knew that her shame would bring him to his grave. Pamela came to this city, where for many years she was looked on as one of the most splendid women in New Orleans, but by degrees she sunk lower and lower, down the depths of crime, until at last she resorted to stealing for the purpose of keeping her from starving. She was sent to prison, and as soon as her term of punishment had expired she again came forth to renew her career of misery. Yesterday she came to the Police Office of the First Municipality and surrendered herself as a vagrant—she had no health, no food, no place of shelter, and she would rather rot in a jail than die like a dog in the street. And this is the epitome of the history of one poor vagrant.—N. O. Crescent City.

Late from China.—A late arrival at New York from Hong Kong brings intelligence that a treaty had been concluded between their Majesties the Queen of Great Britain and the Emperor of China. This treaty promises compensation to him and his subjects for the right of opium, and for the loss of the British Consulate was turned out, but the papers were saved.

Russian Mode of Curing Drunkenness.

The following singular means of curing habitual drunkenness is employed by a Russian physician, Dr. Schreiber, of Brzesko-Litewski. It consists in confining the drunkard in a room and furnishing him, at discretion, with brandy diluted with two-thirds of water, as much wine, beer, and coffee, as he desires, but containing one-third of brandy; all the food—the bread, the meat, &c. are steeped in brandy and water. The poor wretch is continually drunk and drowsy. On the fifth day of this regimen he has an extreme disgust for brandy; he earnestly requests other diet, but his desire must not be yielded to, until the poor wretch no longer desires to eat or drink; he is then certainly cured of his passion for drunkenness. He acquires such a disgust for brandy that he is ready to vomit at the sight of it.

GETTYSBURG, FEMALE SEMINARY, Adams County, Pa.

For the liberal and thorough Education of Young Ladies.

The branches taught will be Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Natural Theology, Book-keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, Latin, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Moral and Mental Science, Rhetoric, Physiology, Geology, with the Latin, Greek and French Languages.

Exercises in Orthography, Reading, Penmanship & Composition will be continued throughout the course.

The school will commence on the 1st of April next. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions, of five calendar months each, commencing on the 1st of September and the 1st of February. July and August will be a vacation.

TERMS.
The charge per session of five months, will be:
For Board, tuition, washing, lights & fuel, \$40
For the Junior class, tuition alone, 10
For the Senior class, tuition alone, 12
An extra charge will be made for French, per session, 6
for instruction on the Piano Forte, 10
for use of last named, 2
for Drawing and Painting, 6
One-half payable in advance.

No deduction will be made for absence, except in protracted illness.
Satisfactory reference will be given, and further particulars made known on application to J. H. BROWN, Principal.
Gettysburg, Feb. 26.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday the 21st of March next, at the subscriber's, in Littlestown, Adams County, Pa. the following articles, viz:

One No. 3 Hathaway Stove, one ten-plate Stove and Pipe, two thirty-hour Clocks, 2 Silver Watches, three HORSES, one of which is a young Stallion, not to be excelled for beauty by any in the County; also, a lot of Corn and Oats, by the bushel, Beds and Blankets, a lot of Carpets, Chairs, Tables, a one-horse Wagon, and a two-horse Wagon, both new, Harness of different kinds, a lot of empty Barrels, a lot of Manure, and many more articles too tedious to mention.

As the subscriber intends to retire from public business, the sale will be positive. A credit of eight months will be given on all sums exceeding \$5; for the Station a credit of twelve months will be given. Attendance will be given by—
DAVID KING.
Littlestown, Feb. 26.

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber has now on hand, a large and extensive assortment of

Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, at his Establishment in Chambersburg Street next door to the Post Office.
GEORGE E. BUEHLER.
N. B. Country merchants supplied on reasonable terms.
G. E. B.
Feb. 12.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Trustees of Pennsylvania College have authorized the undersigned to offer at Private Sale,

A Lot of Ground, near the College Edifice, containing about 1 Acre.

For terms apply to
R. G. HARPER,
S. FAHNSTOCK,
D. GILBERT.
Jan. 8.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of GEORGE GREENHOLTZ, late of Germany township, Adams County, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The Executor resides in East Berlin, Adams County, and the Executor resides at Clark's Ferry, Perry County, Pa.
L. H. BRESA, TRUSTEE.
LEWIS T. WILLIAMS, Executor.
Feb. 19.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE GREENHOLTZ, late of Germany township, Adams County, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

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L. H. BRESA, TRUSTEE.
LEWIS T. WILLIAMS, Executor.
Feb. 19.

Fresh Garden & Flower Seeds.

THE subscriber has just received, and has for sale at his Drug Store, a large supply of the above seeds (from the well-known garden of Kelsey and Co. Freedom, New York).
S. H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Feb. 26.

THERE ARE ABOUT 15 or 20 Tons PLASTER.

For Sale at GEO. TROSTLE'S Mill, in Cumberland township.
Feb. 12.

WM. H. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL regularly attend the Courts of Adams County, and all business entrusted to his care in either Adams or Cumberland Counties, will meet with prompt attention.
Office in Carlisle, East Main Street—second door from the Public Square.
Dec. 4.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber purchased on the 10th inst. at Constable's sale, the following property of a Glass Wagon, with Three split-bottom Chairs, 4 large Jars, 1 large Rocking chair, 1 settee, 1 vessel, for salting meat, 1 Stove and Pipe, and 1 large Iron Kettle. I have left said property in the hands of Mr. WITT, for his present use—subject to be reclaimed by me when I think proper. All persons are notified, therefore, not to interfere with said property, as it belongs to me.
JACOB HAHN.
Littlestown, Feb. 19.

CHEAP GOODS!

THE subscriber has on hand at his Store in Mountpleasant township, a very fine assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS, which have been purchased on the most favorable terms, and will be sold VERY CHEAP, for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. He takes this opportunity of notifying those who are indebted to him that he needs money. They are, therefore, desired to call with him, and if they cannot pay all they owe, pay a part, and settle their accounts by Note.
JOHN MILLER.
Mountpleasant township, Jan. 29.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

Superior Cooking Stove. THE attention of the public is respectfully called to the fact that the subscriber has on hand a large supply of the above Stoves, which are sold at a very low price, and will be sold VERY CHEAP, for Cash or Country Produce.

It was got up expressly to answer the wants of the farmer, and will not fail to please all who may require a good sized COOK STOVE. One of the many advantages possessed by this stove is that water, apple butter, clothing &c. can be boiled in a large copper kettle, at the same time whilst cooking is doing for 20 or 30 persons. It is decidedly superior for baking, the heat being completely under the control of the cook, who can apply it to the bottom as well as at the top of the oven, and thus bake with perfect regularity. It is unnecessary to give any further detail of its advantages. Please refer to the subject certificate from Wm. P. Elliott, Esq. Patent Agent, Washington City. Many testimonials, equally flattering could be furnished, but this may suffice.

Those who want a superior Cook Stove, will do well to try this article. They are warranted or no sale.
S. BENTZ.
Boonsboro, Md. May 10, 1843.

To SAMUEL BENTZ, Esq.
Dear Sir:—I have tried the Cooking Stove that you sent me, and am well pleased with its performance. My expectations are more than realized. I believe it will perform more cooking in less time, and with less fuel than any of the various Cooking Stoves that I have tried during twenty five years' connection with the Patent Office. Its merits need only be more generally known to insure its fame throughout the country. I am at length satisfied in the culinary department of my domestic establishment, for which I acknowledge myself indebted to your genius and enterprise.
I remain, very respectfully, yours, &c.
WM. P. ELLIOTT, Patent Agent.

I have this day appointed J. D. PAXTON & CO. my Agents for the State of Pennsylvania, and for the sale of Territory and otherwise, at my Cook Stoves.
S. BENTZ.
Sept. 17, 1843.

Farmers and Others,

are respectfully informed that the undersigned has now on hand, and are manufacturing the above Stoves, so that they are now prepared to fill all orders which they may be favored upon the shortest notice.
J. D. PAXTON & CO.
Caledonia, Franklin Co. Nov. 14.

Godey's Lady's Book, FOR MARCH.

With Original Parisian Fashions, in advance of every other Magazine.

A. S. Godey, Publisher, has just received the Book by Crozier, and engraved by Graham, "Paul and Virginia," by A. L. Dick, and Five other Engravings.

It is impossible for any persons to enter more earnestly to please their patrons than the Editors of this work. Amateurs and Artists are put under contribution to furnish subjects for the graver, the most eminent writers contribute to the pages, and the illustrations by the pen and pencil are ever published. A still higher effort will be made to give that perfection to the American Artists they have long labored for. The following offer is made in the March number.

A PREMIUM TO ARTISTS.

Persons at once talented in the pencil and at the graver of the Lady's Book with respect to its legitimate objects, and by whom a picture is painted or engraved, employed in any way, or for the best, on Painting of a subject in America, or in which is published in the March number, will receive a premium of \$100, and the artist will have no difficulty in receiving it.

The artist will have no difficulty in receiving it. The artist will have no difficulty in receiving it. The artist will have no difficulty in receiving it.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Bank of Gettysburg, Sept. 20, 1843.

THE following REAL ESTATE is offered at Private Sale—

No. 1. A Tract of Land, in Mountpleasant township, Adams County, adjoining lands of Robert Young, Jacob Clapsaddle, and others, on which are erected a

Stone Dwelling-house, and Frame Barn containing about 151 Acres, and more.

No. 2. A Tract of Land, adjoining the above described Tract containing about 26 Acres, under fence—occupied by John Rummel.

No. 3. A Tract of Land, in Strabon township, adjoining lands of Daniel Comfort and others, on which are erected a

Frame Dwelling-house, and Frame Barn.

No. 4. A Lot containing 2 Acres, more or less, on Baltimore street in the Borough of Gettysburg, on which are erected a two-story

Brick House,

and Frame Building, Ice and Bath-houses, and a small Frame Barn, with a Light of Spring water at the Kitchen door—present occupied by Henry Fory.

Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.
J. B. M'PHERSON, Cashier.
Oct. 2.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of Jacob Hoyer, son of Hamlin Hoyer, Adams County, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The Executor resides in Hamilton township.
JACOB HERFTER, Exr.
Jan. 15.

Doctor C. Ehrmann, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

Office in Chambersburg street, next door to Mr. C. Weaver's Confectionary, also two doors east of Mr. J. A. Thompson's Stage Office, in Gettysburg.

THE subscriber's professional services to the citizens of this place, and the public generally, and more especially to those who are suffering from Chronic Diseases, and respectfully informs them, that he proposes to cure all kinds of

Acute and Chronic Diseases, which are in their nature curable, in a perfect, easy and painless manner. The medicine is administered internally, is pleasant to the taste, and easily taken. His charges will be moderate.

He will visit patients, when called upon, at their respective places of residence, in this place or its vicinity.

Medical consultation can be had daily until 6 o'clock, p. m., unless absent on professional duty.

COAL COAL??

THE subscriber is now receiving and prepared to supply his former customers and his friends generally, with

ANTHRACITE COAL, from the celebrated "Lee," "Smith," and "Halsbach" Mines of Wyoming.

Manmott Vein, & Panther Head, of Pinegrove, and SHAMOKIN from Sunbury. If time burners are invited to call, for they can at all times be furnished with Coal from the different mines enumerated above, on as good terms as can be had at any other place.

BITUMINOUS COAL.

From the Karlsruhe Vein, superior for Blacksmiths, is constantly on hand, and will be sold CHEAP.

Remember the old-established Coal Yard, adjoining the Rail Road, in N. Beaver-street.
GEORGE S. MORRIS.
York, Aug. 7.

PROTECTION AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

THE Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, being incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following Board of Managers, viz: Thos. C. Miller, John Moore, David W. McCullough, James Weakly, Wm. Moore, Samuel C. Hamilton, Thomas Thomson, A. G. Miller, Philip Spangler, Samuel Woods, Abraham Fritz, George Hinkle, & Scott Cagle, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland and Adams Counties to the advantages of the same, and the many advantages which this kind of insurance has over any other.

First Every person insured, becomes a member of the company and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.

Second For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to cover the expense of the Company, and indemnity is given in case of fire.

Third The insurance is for a term of years, and is available insuring for a term of five years.

Any person applying for insurance must give his premium note for the cheapest class at the rate of one percentum, which will be \$200 on the sum for which he will have to pay \$200 for five years, and \$200 for survey and policy, and no more, and he has the sum of \$200 at a greater rate of interest than he can obtain elsewhere.

Fourth The insurance is for a term of years, and is available insuring for a term of five years.

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LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have associated themselves as partners in the practice of the Law, and may be at all times, consulted at their Office in York street, one door west of the bank and adjoining the Prothonotary's Office.

JAMES COOPER,
WM. M. SHERRY.
May 8.

\$10,000 REWARD.

Reuben B. Houghton's Improvement on the FRANKLIN COOKING STOVE,

CONSISTING IN

The arrangement of the turning grate for changing the position of the fire in combination with the vertical plate and taper for changing the draft.

THE subscriber, having purchased the sole right of making and vending the above Stove in the County of Adams, takes this method of informing the public, that he has now in process of construction a number of them, to which their attention is invited. He can at all times be found either at his Plough manufactory, east end of York street, or at Kurtz's Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa.

THE Stove requires only to be known to become a universal favorite and acknowledged to be superior to any Cooking Stove now in use.

It economizes fuel and labor to a degree entirely unprecedented, and it performs its work in the most satisfactory manner. Its perfect and complete adaptation to all the purposes for which a Cooking stove can be used, can hardly fail to introduce it into every kitchen, in which economy is studied, and good and economical cooking is desired.

At one and the same time, baking, boiling, roasting, stewing, &c. may be going on.

The undersigned deems it unnecessary to append a long string of recommendations, as he is confident the article will best recommend itself. Those desiring to purchase may have a stove put up, and if after a trial, they do not approve of it, or find it truly to answer the description, it will be removed without charge.

The great saving of fuel, which is one of the many good qualities of this Stove, is effected by the double use that is made of the air, first heated in the fire chamber, after leaving the fire chamber it circulates through one half of the department in the Stove; and after performing these functions it is returned to the pot, where it immediately comes in contact with the fire through which it passes, and its heat is again renewed, when it passes to the remaining portions of the Stove. This Stove will occupy about the same space as an ordinary ten plate Stove. The distance from the chamber (directly) to the pipe hole is about 20 inches—the air heated in the fire chamber however travels 8 feet before it escapes to the vent.

The price is \$35, which is a very great consideration, when the exorbitant price of \$55 is demanded for an inferior article now vending in this County.

The public will be best able to judge of the comparative merits of this and Hatha way's, or any other Stove by a fair trial. Its superiority will then only be rendered manifest. The subscriber invites such a trial, and challenges competition.

Nov. 27.

PHILADELPHIA TYPE FOUNDRY.

Greatly Reduced Prices!

JOHNSON, successor to JOHNSON, LO and SARRA in announcing to his friends and Printers generally, that he has purchased the interest of his late partner in the Foundry, desires to inform them that he has recently made large additions to his assortment of

Book Job and Ornamental Letter, and that he will continue to add every description of Type which the improvement in the art may suggest and that the wants of the trade may require. His assortment comprises a greater variety than any other Foundry in the United States, and he has reduced his prices nearly 20 per cent. lower than heretofore.

Printing Presses, Chases

From the National Intelligencer of Thursday.

Most Awful & most Lamentable Catastrophe!

Instantaneous Death, by the Bursting of one of the Large Guns on board the United States Ship Princeton, of Mr. UPSHUR, Secretary of State, Mr. GILMER, Secretary of the Navy, Commodore KENNON, & VIRGIL MAXCY, Esq.!

In the whole course of our lives it has never fallen to our lot to announce to our readers a more shocking calamity—Shocking in all its circumstances and concomitants—than that which occurred on board the United States Ship PRINCETON, yesterday afternoon, whilst under way in the river Potomac, fourteen or fifteen miles below this city.

Yesterday was a day appointed, by the courtesy and hospitality of Capt. Strockton, Commander of the Princeton, for receiving as visitors to his fine ship, (lying off Alexandria) a great number of guests, with their families, liberally and numerous invited to spend the day on board. The day was most favorable, and the company was large and brilliant, of both sexes; not less probably in number than four hundred, among whom were the President of the United States, the Heads of the several Departments, and their families. At a proper hour, after the arrival of the expected guests, the vessel got under way and proceeded down the river to some distance below Fort Washington. During the passage down, one of the large guns on board (carrying a ball of 225 pounds) was fired more than once, exhibiting the great power and capacity of that formidable weapon of war. The ladies had partaken of a sumptuous repast; the gentlemen had succeeded them at the table, and some of them had left; the vessel was on her return up the river, opposite to the fort, where Captain Strockton consented to fire another shot from the same gun, around and near which, to observe its effects, many persons had gathered, though by no means so many as on similar discharges in the morning, the ladies who then thronged the deck, being on this fatal occasion almost all between decks, and out of reach of harm.

The gun was fired. The explosion was followed, before the smoke cleared away so as to observe its effect, by shrieks of woe which announced a dire calamity. The gun had burst, at a point three or four feet from the breech, and scattered death and desolation around. Mr. UPSHUR, Secretary of State, Mr. GILMER, so recently placed at the head of the Navy, Commodore KENNON, one of its gallant officers, VIRGIL MAXCY, lately returned from a diplomatic residence at the Hague, Mr. GARDNER, of New York, (formerly a Member of the Senate of that State,) were among the slain. Besides these, seventeen seamen were wounded, several of them badly and probably mortally. Among those stunned by the concussion, we learn not all seriously injured, were Capt. Strockton himself; Col. BENTON, of the Senate; Lieut. HUNT, of the Princeton; W. D. ROBINSON, of Georgetown. Other persons also were perhaps more or less injured, of whom, in the horror and confusion of the moment, no certain account could be obtained. The above are believed, however, to comprise the whole of the persons known to the Public who were killed or dangerously or seriously hurt.

The scene upon the deck may more easily be imagined than described. Nor can the imagination picture to itself the half of its horrors. Wives, widowed in an instant by the murderous blast! Daughters smitten with the heart-rending sight of their father's lifeless corpse! The wailings of agonized females! The piteous grief of the unhurt but heart-stricken spectators! The wounded seamen borne down below! The silent tear and quivering lips of their brave and honest comrades, who tried in vain to subdue or conceal their feelings! What words can adequately depict a scene like this?

The bodies of the killed remained on board the ship last night. They will be brought to the city this morning.

NANTUCKET, Feb. 21.

Heart-rending Occurrence—the Asylum for the Poor Burned to the Ground!—Ten of the Inmates Consumed in the Flames!!

It is our painful duty to record one of the most distressing occurrences that ever took place upon the Island of Nantucket, and we sincerely pray that we may never be called upon again to note one attended with like consequences.

About two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Asylum for the Poor, some three miles from town, and in the course of two hours the building was burned to the ground. So rapidly did the fire spread, that these in the house were unable to save any of their effects—and, awful to relate, ten of the inmates were burned to death. One of those burned, Lydia Bowen, had carried her child to a place of safety, and returned to try to save something, but did not herself again escape the devouring flames. There were 39 persons in the house, besides the keeper, Captain Timothy Bulkley, the family. Captain B. lost all his effects and \$40 in money. There were 13 of the paupers bed-ridden—one of them, we were told, had not walked for 20 years.

The names of those burned, are Paul Jenkins, aged 66; Thomas Hull, 67; Jonathan Cathcart, 79; William Holmes, 51; William Hutchins; Sophia Beebe, aged 57; Phoebe Jones, 36; Abigail Davis, 87; Lydia Bowen, 33; Wealthy Davis, 53—five men and five women.

This forenoon we visited the scene of destruction, and it was a scene that would have moved a heart of stone. There was a heap of ruins to mark the spot where the late spacious house stood, and every thing denoted ruin and destruction. Many of the paupers were making the best of their way to the house formerly used as an Asylum, which served as a shelter for many of them. Some of them looked bewildered, as though they could scarcely realize their narrow escape. Old and infirm as many of them were, it seems a miracle that so many escaped with their lives. One had jumped from the third story window, and escaped without injury. Another jumped from the second story window, also without being injured. One man lowered himself to the ground by means of a sheet, which he tore in strips and tied together.

Great numbers of our citizens instantly repaired to the scene of action, to render such assistance as was possible. Good service was rendered by those living on the adjacent farms; Mr. Charles A. Burgess, in particular, we heard named as having been the means of saving several lives. One of the pauper inmates—a woman—also personally rescued two or three persons, at the imminent risk of her own life. Mr. Burgess, by means of a ladder, stove in a window of the 3d story, and here found an old man and his wife in bed. He informed them of their danger, and the man got out, but the woman refused to move. Mr. B. took her out of bed, got her on the ladder, and conveyed her in safety to the ground, she struggling all the while to prevent him from accomplishing his benevolent purpose—this deed of daring.

We saw what remained of the body of Lydia Bowen, burned to a cinder. Parts of some of the other persons consumed had also been collected and placed under a shed, previous to interment.

The fire is supposed to have originated in the cook room, and was not discovered until the inmates were nearly suffocated.

A meeting of the citizens was called this morning to adopt such measures as the exigency of the case might require.

The old Asylum is being fitted up and put in comfortable order for the accommodation of the poor.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1844.

The Supreme Court this morning delivered its opinion in the important case of Stephen Girard's heirs *versus* the city of Philadelphia. The opinion was very elaborate and of great ability. It was drawn up and read by Mr. STORY, and the opinion is favorable to the city of Philadelphia. All the Judges except the Chief Justice were present.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives of Ohio to establish the Bank of Ohio. The bill proposes a capital of not exceeding 10,000,000 dollars, to be distributed to branches to be fixed by a board of five State Commissioners—not over 1,000,000 dollars to any—not over 500,000 dollars to more than three branches—not over 300,000 to more than five—not over 200,000 dollars to more than six—the residue to branches of not less than 100,000 dollars. The stock to be paid in gold and silver, 5 per cent. at subscribing, 25 per cent. in seventy days, and the remainder in ninety instalments till all is paid.

Another Ejection of a Mail Agent.

Postmaster Spooner is likely to be foiled in his free trade operations in letter-carriage by Postmaster Wickliffe. We see by the Baltimore Sun of Thursday, that another agent has been stopped in his progress. Mr. Brown, supposed to be connected with Mr. Spooner's new mail establishment, took his seat in the cars at Baltimore on Tuesday evening, for Philadelphia, when he was informed by Mr. Crawford, the agent of the Company, that he could not go, as he believed he had mailed matter in his possession. Mr. Brown stated that he had paid his passage, and refused to leave his seat unless he was compelled so to do. Upon this, Mr. Crawford took hold of him, assisted by several others, and commenced to eject him by force, when a general pulling and hauling took place, a number of those who were standing by endeavoring to prevent his ejection. Mr. Crawford, however, finally succeeded, and the cars moved off.

Death of Nicholas Biddle.—Nicholas Biddle, Esq., died on Tuesday morning, at his country residence in Andalusia, on the Delaware, after a sickness marked by excessive pain, borne by manly constancy as long as it was borne, and yielded to at length without repining.

Mr. Biddle was a native of this city, and always evinced an ardent desire for his country, and constant solicitude for its beauty. He was a little more than fifty-eight years old, having been born in 1786. He was a son of Charles Biddle, distinguished for his attachment to the whig cause.—*Phila. U. S. Gaz.*

A Traveller.—There is a lady in Charleston, who has crossed the Atlantic 50 times. She has a daughter 13 years old, who has crossed that big pond 40 times. Smart wimmin.

On the 16th ultimo a man from Erie county, Pennsylvania, was sentenced to the penitentiary in Allegheny city, because of having been convicted of seduction under the law against that crime passed at the last session of the State Legislature. This is the first conviction under the new act.

The Whigs of Connecticut made a great demonstration at Hartford on the 22d Feb. on the occasion of the assembling there of the Young Men's Whig State Convention. All accounts agree in representing this as the largest political meeting ever held in the State; & the enthusiasm which characterized the coming in of the various town delegations, the preliminary procession that was formed by them, and the spirited proceedings of the Convention itself, were worthy of the occasion and the cause, and warrant the belief that we may confidently rely on our friends at the ensuing Spring elections to redeem the State from the malign influences which have lately prevailed over it, and once more place her in the rank of Whig States.

The lowest estimate of the number of Delegates in attendance upon the Convention is TEN THOUSAND. The town of Bristol, to which the prize banner was awarded, sent two hundred and ninety-three delegates—just the number of Whig votes she gave in 1840; Avon sent all her Whig voters but two; Norwalk, seventy miles distant, sent seventy-eight; and of some forty other towns that entered into competition, all nobly discharged their duty.

A series of appropriate resolutions were adopted—in favor of the Tariff and the encouragement of the labor and industry of our own country; in favor of distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States, whose property they are; in favor of a reduction of the rates of Postage; in favor of HENRY CLAY as President, and JOHN DAVIS as Vice President; and expressing the pleasure of the Convention in the assurance that DANIEL WENGER is firm and steadfast in the maintenance of Whig principles. The Convention then adjourned with the strongest pledges of enthusiastic devotion to duty.—*Nat. Int.*

The Ohio Whig State Convention assembled at Columbus on the 22d ult., and unanimously nominated the Hon. *Mordecai Bartley* as the candidate of the party at the ensuing election, for Governor. The sentiments of the Convention on the subject of the Presidency are embodied in the following resolution, which was adopted with enthusiasm:

Resolved, That we, the Whigs of Ohio, *admire* Henry Clay, for his profound and splendid intellect; that we respect him, for the long and eminently laborious life, which, with all the exalted endowments of nature, he has devoted to his country; that we honor him for his zealous devotion to those political principles which our fathers of the Revolution established and transmitted to us; and the wisdom of which our whole personal and national experience, have demonstrated; but that we do yet *admire, respect, and love him*, that he is eminently the *honest man* of this Nation and of this Age.

The Whigs of good old Washington county, (Pa.) have held a great Convention. They proposed Mr. McKennan for the Vice Presidency, and Gen. Marple as their candidate for Governor.—Of course all were for Henry Clay.

Henry Clay and the vote of South Carolina.—The *Hanburg* (S. C.) Journal, which previous to the declination of Mr. Calhoun was ardent in his support, thus announces its determination to support Mr. Clay. It says—"Will South Carolina support Mr. Clay? is a question that has been asked over and over again, and yet no definite answer has been given. And why? Because those interrogated were afraid to commit themselves, and were unmindful of the dignity and unsullied pride of South Carolina. We did look with fond anticipation to the nomination of our worthy and gallant son, but recent events have cast shadows ahead that give us plainly to understand that South Carolina must stand alone or support Henry Clay, the next best choice to Calhoun. But we again unequivocally say that if Van Buren is to be the candidate of the Democratic party, Henry Clay will be supported by South Carolina. Politicians may say whatever they please about the matter, but the people will have a voice that will ring from the seaboard to the mountains. If we are forced to haul down our colors in defence of Mr. Calhoun, we will rally under the banner of Clay. The friends of Mr. Van Buren may hold as many Conventions as there are letters in the English alphabet, and meet in caucus in every hole and corner in the Union, still it will avail them nothing."

Western New York.—A letter published in the *Tribune* states that there was a great gathering of the Whigs of Cayuga at Auburn, on the 22d ultimo.

Gov. Seward, being present, was loudly and earnestly called for. He took the stand among prolonged cheering, and spoke for about an hour and a half with more than usual earnestness and eloquence. I hope he will consent to write out his remarks for publication. Among other things he said there were in the Revolution only two great parties—the Whig party and the other party. So there were only two parties now, and through one of them the People must look for all measures of Reform. He said that of all our distinguished and worthy men none had been so much calumniated as John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay. He described the character and eminent services of Clay in strains of exceeding beauty and eloquence. In expressing his determination to devote his energies to the election of the Whig nominee of the Baltimore Convention, who could be none other than Henry Clay, he re-used the feelings of every Whig present, and he was responded to by an "Earthquake shout" for Henry Clay.

The Oregon Question.—Presuming the Madisonian on this subject to express views in common to it and the Administration, we have read with great satisfaction, in a vigorous article on the course of the Globe in regard to this question, sentiments at once most just and patriotic. The Oregon question, says that paper, cannot be made a party question—the people of the United States will never plunge into a war merely to gratify political aspirants. "If we are to have war,—if we must have war, we must have just cause for it, and the justice of our cause must be so plain and palpable that the whole nation without distinction of party will take up arms." Again, says the same paper, "We repeat that the Oregon question, which certain politicians would use as an instrument to attain their ambitious ends, cannot be made a party question in the Senate or out of it.—The East, the North, and the South will not permit it."

The following Resolutions have passed both branches of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts:

Resolved, That the power to unite an independent foreign State with the United States, is not among the powers delegated to the General Government by the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, faithful to the compact between the people of the United States, according to the plain meaning and intent in which it was understood and acceded to by them, is sincerely anxious for its preservation. But that it is determined, as it doubts not the other States are, to submit to undelimited powers in no body of men on earth. That the project of the annexation of Texas, unless arrested on the threshold, may tend to drive these States into a dissolution of the Union, and will furnish new calamities against Republican Governments, by exposing the gross contradiction of a people professing to be free, and yet seeking to extend and perpetuate the subjection of their slaves.

Advantages of Science.—Mr. Holbrook, of Medway, the celebrated bell-founder, who has put up a clock upon the Baptist Church in this town last week, gave us a little incident of his life which is worth relating, if for nothing more than to show the importance of a knowledge of chemistry. An immense pile of cinders and dross had accumulated near his foundry, which was supposed to be entirely worthless, and was used to fill up stone walls, &c. A forger who happened to be in town examined the pile one day, and offered \$100 for it. So large a price excited Mr. C.'s suspicion that the cinders might contain valuable metal and he declined selling it. The man then offered \$200, which of course confirmed his opinion, and, after a little parley, the stranger acknowledged that he was acquainted with a process by which valuable metal might be extracted from the cinders which he offered to divulge for a small compensation. A furnace and apparatus were constructed according to his directions, and when the whole pile was run through, the mass of neglected rubbish yielded a net profit of thirteen thousand dollars.—So much for knowing "how to do it."—*Lynn Freeman.*

An Express.—The Baltimore Sun says that Mr. Pakenham, the British Minister, has made arrangements for the Washington and Philadelphia Railroads, as well as all the lines between here and Boston, to run an express last week, with despatches to be carried out by the Hibernia, which was to sail on the first of March. It may be presumed from this that the diplomatic arrangements relative to the Oregon question have commenced.

Pardoned.—Wm. Jackson, convicted of manslaughter, in Chester county, and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years, has been pardoned by the Executive. He was convicted and sentenced on Saturday the 13th ultimo; the parties reached Chester on Tuesday.

Quite a Thriving Settlement.—By a census taken on the 10th ult. of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, the number of inhabitants of the place was then 671, and the population was then on the increase. Verily, there are people enough within the walls of this hotel to form a large country village.

Died, on the morning of February 11th ultimo, at ten o'clock, at the residence of his son, in North Woodbury township, Bedford county, (Pa.) HENRY KIRK, a revolutionary soldier of 1776, who had attained the astonishing age of one hundred and ten years and six months!

A Revolutionary Matron.—The editor of the *Vermont* has been shown a lock of hair taken from the head of Mrs. Mary Barto, of Hinesburgh, Vermont, on the day when she was one hundred and two years old! It is black and glossy, and there is not a spangle of frost in it. The health of the old lady is exceedingly good—she dresses and undresses herself with perfect ease and without assistance; her appetite is good, and her intellectual faculties remain unimpaired.

Omnivorous Cow.—A cow, with a most perverted taste, was killed in Trenton last week, and the *Gazette* says, more than eighty pieces, consisting of large and small nails, horse-shoe nails, tacks and broken pieces of iron, were taken from her stomach. The roughness of the iron had been polished down by the gastric fluid.

Age of Mr. Clay.—Mr. Clay was born on the 12th of April, 1777, and will consequently be 67 years old on the 12th day of April next.

Correspondence of the Balt. American

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1844.

The American Bible Society held a very interesting meeting in the Hall of the House of Representatives last evening.

John Quincy Adams presided and made a very interesting address. Mr. Adams stated that the last meeting of the Bible Society he attended was thirty-five years since in the Capital of his own Commonwealth. One generation had passed away and another had arisen since then, and he rejoiced at the retrospect which had allowed him to participate with fathers and sons in promoting so glorious an enterprise.

Addresses were made during the evening by the Rev. Tyng of Philadelphia, the Rev. Mr. Cox of Brooklyn, the Rev. Mr. Berry and others. The Secretary of the Society read a brief statement of the operations of the society for the past year. There were three hundred thousand families in the United States who were not supplied with the Holy Scriptures, and in the State of Pennsylvania the people were not as well supplied with the Bible as they were in 1832, when the United States was better supplied than any other country. It was stated that the expenditures of the Society for the last year were \$134,000. They were no more the present year. The Bible, it was stated, was printed in the United States in French, German, Spanish, and in several of the Indian tongues.—The Society had agencies and presses at the Sandwich Islands, upon the coast of Africa, at Madras, Bombay, Smyrna and elsewhere, and would do a great deal more if they had the means.

The meeting continued from 7 until past 10 o'clock, and was one of the most interesting ever held in the Capitol.

The last English papers mentioned that Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE, the "great American orator," had appeared at one of the recent Repeal meetings in Dublin. The London Times chronicles a rather severe rebuff which he met from Mr. O'CONNELL. At a meeting of the Repeal Association his appearance is thus described:

"After the main business of the day had been disposed of, the stage cleared, a 'young gentleman,' habited a la Byron, and flourishing a profusion of hair, 'lovely,' as the song says, 'with his flowing hair,' was ushered in with the appropriate ceremonies by an appointed officer (one of the 'repeal warriors'), and introduced to the meeting as Mr. WALLACE, of New York, the repeal advocate and the great American orator."

After speaking for a few minutes in an exceedingly figurative and poetic style, Mr. WALLACE observed that "he was not speaking for himself; he was speaking for the repealers of New York and for America." This aroused the "Liberator," who, being at the time upon trial for sedition, felt it to be incumbent on him to disclaim with the utmost decision every thing like foreign interference:—

"Mr. O'CONNELL, rising suddenly, with some irritation said, 'I must interfere. Does this gentleman mean to say that he comes here as a delegate? (Cries of 'No' from Mr. Wallace, his friends, and the meeting.) Then he must avoid any phrase that looks like it."

"The CHAIRMAN said he was about rising for the same purpose, when he was anticipated by Mr. O'Connell. He sat there as chairman of a legal and loyal meeting, and he would not retain his position for one minute if any sentiments inconsistent with that character were uttered at it."—(Hear and cheers.)

"Mr. O'CONNELL therefore moved that the thanks of the association be given to Mr. Wallace, and at the same time that he be informed that the association had met for and already transacted business." (Cheers and some slight symptoms of disapprobation.)

"Mr. BRENNAN said that Repeal owed much to Mr. Wallace: that if he committed any fault it was through inadvertence, and he (Mr. Brennan) was alone to blame: but if the prudence of the Liberator decided, I insist upon my motion."

"The abused Mr. WALLACE here made some appeal to Mr. O'CONNELL, which was answered by an angry 'No, sir.'"

Moral Difficulties in Illinois.—The Quincy Herald of the 9th ult. states that four wagons passed through that place on Tuesday previous, on their way to the State arsenal at Alton, for the purpose of procuring arms to be used against the Mormons. The difficulties and the prospect of an immediate breach between the citizens and the Mormons has been brought to the knowledge of Governor Ford, and he has been earnestly appealed to to maintain the peace and to protect the innocent. The state of exasperation between the Mormons and citizens is such that we will not be surprised to hear of actual hostilities at any time, quite as violent as formerly existed between them and a portion of our own citizens.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Effects of Millenism.—The Norridgewock (Me.) Workingman says, "We are pained to learn that the wife of Mr. Solomon Luce of New Vineyard, committed suicide last week, by taking laudanum, having become deranged by embracing the doctrine of Millenism. She was the daughter of David Pratt, Esq., and has left five or six small children to lament her melancholy death."

A Long Petition.—Mr. Fish presented the mammoth petition from N. Y. 260 or 300 feet long, signed by 10,000 citizens, complaining of the introduction of Foreign Paupers into the United States, and asking an amendment of the Naturalization Laws as a restraint thereon &c.

Slave Property in Illinois.—The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that a slaveholder has a perfect right to pass through Illinois with his slaves, and that comity between the States would prevent any interfering by the slaves as such, while within the limits of that State.

Liberal Collection.—On Sunday week, a collection amounting to \$2000 was taken up in the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, to be appropriated to the use of the Free Church of Scotland. Rev. Dr. Cunningham, of Scotland, preached on the occasion.

An Honest Duff.—A country newspaper, in putting a new state into confusion, has a prime pair of boots for putting a new state into confusion.

A Painful Case.—A Clergyman Convicted of Crime.—The *Elvira* (Ohio) Atlas gives the sentence of H. C. Taylor, a clergyman, and editor of a religious paper in the West, who pleaded guilty to the crime of seduction, and using improper means to cover his faults, and also to the charge of stealing. The Court sentenced him to be imprisoned in the jail of the county one year, pay a fine of two hundred dollars, and the cost of prosecution, and fined twenty-five dollars each on three charges of larceny. The Atlas says:—"His appearance was humiliating in the extreme. Around him were those who had associated with him in former days, and had placed implicit confidence in him—who had listened to his moral instructions, to his preaching—but who now were to listen to his sentence as a vile criminal. He came into Court with his head down—guilt depicted in his countenance—the wreck of greatness—a fearful warning for all to shun the paths of temptation and vice. Upon being asked by the Judge if he had any thing to say why sentence should not be pronounced, not a word was uttered, not a palliating circumstance offered—guilt was too plainly visible, too deeply felt—the law had been grossly violated, and its penalty could not be withheld."

The Salem (Ohio) Village Register furnishes us with the particulars of a death which occurred in New Lisbon, a town in the vicinity, on the 10th ult.—There was a fox hunt on that day, at which liquor had been freely used.—"Becoming too much intoxicated to continue the hunt, the poor wretch lay for some hours on the cold ground, attended only by his son, a lad about twelve years old, who on finding himself unable to get his drunken father away, went home and informed his mother of the circumstances. Still hoping he would return, she did not send after him—night came on, and he was accidentally discovered by a neighbor, who carried him to a house near by, where he expired in a few hours.—His body was brought to town, and for some cause exhibited at a grocery. The effect upon his wife is said to have been horrifying and heart-rending."

The next morning the grocer who had sold the man liquor brought out the remainder of his stock & burned it, having first signed the pledge. His example was followed by another grocer. At the funeral the pledge was laid upon the dead man's coffin, and seventy-one persons signed it on the spot. A collection of eighty dollars was then made for the widow, fifty of which were contributed by the grocer who had sold the liquor to the deceased.

The last Cat story.—A Rochester paper says: Some three or four weeks since a favorite cat on Clinton street, upon the death of one of the family became cross and turbulent—for which some boys were directed to throw it over the falls. Accordingly they proceeded to the railroad bridge and opened the mouth of the bag in which he had been conveyed to the place—and out jumps pussy into the river, and by the rapid current was carried over the falls; the boys returned, supposing, of course, they had made a finish of Grimalkin.—But about ten days after the occurrence, pussy having out leaped Sam Patch, returned to her former place of residence, considerably emaciated, to claim further protection, which has been kindly tendered, and her catship remains very peaceable and kind.

Earthquake Beggars.—There are several fellows going about town pretending that they are Italians, driven from their homes by earthquakes, &c. They have plenty of certificates; for who should lack for names, now that so many persons sign their own or other people's as they think will produce the best effect. If there are any of our citizens who have not been sufficiently humbugged already, we advise them to give to these beggars.—*N. Y. Jour. Commerce.*

Easy Times.—N. P. Willis, in a late letter to the National Intelligencer, says: "The times are 'easy,' if we can judge by the articles that find plenty of buyers. I heard yesterday that a shop-keeper in Broadway had imported several Ladies' dresses, priced at 1000 dollars each, & had no difficulty in selling them. Mr. Weeks, a large cabinet manufacturer informed me that of a certain kind of very costly chair, he could not keep one unsold! It was certainly a superb article, made of carved rose-wood and purple velvet; price (for a single chair) one hundred and fifty dollars."

Earthquake.—We learn from our private correspondent, that a very severe shock of an earthquake was felt in the Islands of Barbadoes, St. Vincents, Lucia, Grenada and Dominica, early on the morning of the 26th of January last. Although but little damage was done, the inhabitants were much alarmed, dreading a recurrence of the fearful scenes of the 8th of February, 1843. The Governor General had ordered the 5th inst. to be observed as a day of thanksgiving throughout the windward islands. The markets were overstocked with American products, and business dull.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Murder.—John Woods, of Tazewell county, Illinois, has been committed to jail on the charge of inhumanity, in killing his own child, only ten months old. It was proved against him that he tried to get the physician to kill the child when born.

What makes you spend your time so freely, Jack? "Because it is the only thing I have to spend."